

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

WHATEVER may be the opinions of politicians upon the abstract questions involved in that of Free-Trade, there can be no doubt in the minds of any that the Anti-Corn-Law agitation and the repeal of the Corn-Laws have had the effect of arousing attention to agriculture as a science. There can, we think, be as little doubt that the increase of agricultural knowledge has already been productive of national good; and none whatever, that, with a rapidly augmenting population upon a circumscribed soil, improvements in agriculture are not alone highly desirable, but of paramount necessity. Men of all political parties, although the remembrances of a bitter party, and almost personal, conflict have not yet passed away, are alive to the fact that, whether we live under a system of Free-Trade or under one of Protection, it is equally imperative to turn all the resources of our own soil to the best account. So far, a great social benefit has already resulted from the political strife of the Free-Traders and Protectionists; a benefit which time will but the more extend, and which is not diminished by the reflection that it was unexpected by either party. And not Great Britain alone, but all the old and thickly populated states of Europe are deeply interested in the question of agricultural improvement. None of them can extend its boundaries except at the expense of its neighbours; and in extending its frontiers no sensible difference would ensue in the existing proportions between the lands to be cultivated and the mouths to be fed. Great Britain by a natural more than by a political necessity, cannot extend her home dominions. She can acquire no land from her neighbours, and the sea is not to be won for the plough. She is shut up within a narrow compass; and if she would lengthen her sceptre and extend the circle of which it is the radius, she must send to the uttermost parts of the earth to subdue or colonise new countries. To her, above all the nations of Europe, the capabilities of her home soil are of the most urgent importance. Within her boundaries, population makes the most rapid increase. Within her teeming cities and

daily growing manufacturing towns, fresh multitudes, demanding to be fed, arise from year to year in far greater numbers than in any other portion of civilized Europe. Upon her shores the great problem of adapting population to resources, or resources to population, clamours most earnestly for a satisfactory solution. At the present time, the pressure of the one upon the other is felt to be sufficiently severe. At periodically recurring intervals, it is even felt to be dangerous. Far-seeing men, who can calculate the march of the generations, ask, with sensations of painful solicitude if not of terror, what our position as a nation is likely to be when, by a natural and inevitable increase, we shall have added five, or even ten or fifteen millions to the swarms of these already overcrowded islands? They take courage, however, when they reflect that we have large resources, not merely unexhausted but undeveloped. Of the 32,340,000 acres that form the superficies of England, the 18,666,000 of Scotland, the 19,500,000 of Ireland, and the 5,200,000 of Wales, they ask how many lie uncultivated, although cultivable? They find that many millions of acres in each of these divisions of the empire have never yet grown food for man, and only await the application of science and labour to feed a large population. They find too that the cultivated land is capable of a much higher cultivation than has ever yet been bestowed upon it; that if the soil be narrow the resources of science are illimitable; and that if every day augments the numbers to be fed, every day also increases the power of science to provide for them. Not only are there wide wastes and extensive moorlands to be brought under the plough, and large areas upon the mountain sides to be made green with oats and turnips; not only is the productive superficies of the country to be almost doubled, but the produce of that which is already productive is to be trebled, quadrupled, and quintupled by the application of greater skill, energy, and science by the present and future generations.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has, in this respect, done much good. So likewise have the kindred societies, the an-

nual meetings of which are now taking place. Still greater good is yet to be anticipated from their operations and their example. But the institutions from which society may form the most hopeful aspirations for the future, are the Agricultural Schools and Colleges which are springing up in so many parts of the country, to train the rising generation into a due knowledge of Agriculture as a science. Some of the first minds of the age have been devoted to the subject; and the knowledge they have bequeathed to the world has produced, and is producing, the most valuable results. In all those countries where systems of national education have been established, instruction in the practice, as well as in the science of Agriculture, has been made a prominent feature. The youth who is to drive the plough in his own country, is taught something of the philosophy and science of his future pursuit; and if in manhood he becomes an emigrant from his native land, he is enabled to carry with him the knowledge that will enrich himself and the new country to which he bears it. Should a system of National Education ever be established in these kingdoms, as we fervently trust it will, Agricultural Schools will necessarily occupy an important part in the scheme adopted. In the meantime, the growing interest taken in the subject by the public, and by the great landed proprietors generally, is manifested in the number of Agricultural Schools and Colleges that have been instituted since the repeal of the Corn-Laws. Among the foremost of these valuable seminaries is the Royal Agricultural College of Cirencester, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1845, for the purpose of affording a practical and scientific agricultural education to students from all parts of the kingdom, on the nomination of shareholders and donors. This society is under the immediate patronage of Prince Albert, and numbers on the list of its governors some of the largest landowners and most distinguished agriculturists of the country.

The College adjoins the park and woods of Earl Bathurst, and is situated about a mile and a half from the town of Cirencester. The farm upon which the students are instructed is held on lease from Earl



FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS IN LONDON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The election of the President of the Republic forms the all-engrossing topic in Paris; Louis Napoleon's election to the National Assembly being regarded as having complicated the question in no slight degree.

Another body, consisting of 677 insurgents, was sent off on Saturday night to Havre.

The military commission charged with the examination and classification of the insurgents of June have concluded their labours. They were under the direction of General Bertrand, and have been employed nearly two months, for eight hours every day, without excepting Sundays and holidays. They had to examine 12,000 files of examinations, &c., relative to about as many accused; but the *Juges d'Instruction* having ordered a number of persons to be released, on account of insufficient evidence, the total number of accused on whose cases the commission had to decide was 10,838. Of these 10,838, 6276 have been set at liberty, 4346 condemned to transportation, and 255 sent before courts-martial. Of those ordered for transportation 2700 have already been sent away; the others are still in the forts, but will soon be sent off in detachments.

With respect to the elections in the departments, the *Moniteur* has published the following official returns:—Gironde: MM. Molé, 23,224 votes; Compans, 15,471; Louis Bonaparte, 3426. Mayenne: MM. Chambolle, 24,239; De la Broise, 24,200; Louis Bonaparte, 2661. Number of electors inscribed, 99,195; voted, 51,263. Moselle: MM. Louis Bonaparte, 17,813; Ladoucette, 8304; Bouchotte, 7991. Nord: MM. Colonel Négrier, 25,123; Louis Bonaparte, 10,685; De Genoude, 14,875. Orne: MM. Vaudoré, 10,629; Louis Bonaparte, 9734; Hippolyte Passy, 7853; Berrier Fontaine, 6342; Mercier, 4143. Number of electors inscribed, 123,000; voted, 39,281. Rhône: MM. Rivet, 41,850; Raspail, 34,195. Yonne: MM. Louis Bonaparte, 42,086; Randot, 3059; Fenet, 2085. Number of electors inscribed, 102,477; voted, 50,445.

M. Louis Bonaparte has also been elected in the Charente Inférieure. The Paris Journals of Sunday contain a speech delivered by M. Ledru-Rollin at a dinner held in a public garden in the Champs Elysées on Friday the 22d instant, the anniversary of the proclamation of the first Revolution, in the course of which he declares the republic to be ailing and sick, and he proposes Socialism as the best medicine. He complains that nothing has been done for the people since February. He states the excuse to be, want of money; and he asks, how did the old Republicans find money? It was no doubt by taxing the emigrant aristocracy, and coining assignats. He seems to recommend something similar. He wound up by complaining of the abandonment of Italy, of which he threw the blame upon "perfidious Albion."

In the early part of the week, this speech was the subject of lively comment in all circles and in the press. Its bold and unscrupulous announcement of a programme of the future, in which it is laid down as a principle that the revolution requires revolutionary expedients, that there must be a flood of paper money, a system, in fact, of assignats, that the republic must mould the country into its own image; that the universal right to employment, a forced loan, and a universal war, with its consequences, constitute the elements out of which the happiness of France and the establishment of the true republic are to be evolved, excited general condemnation and created some uneasiness.

The stone camps in Paris, as they are called, are proceeding at a wonderful rate: the workmen never cease at them. Those by which the Esplanade of the Invalides is covered are nearly roofed in, and the Louvre is covered with similar buildings in an equally forward state.

Prince Louis Napoleon arrived in the French capital on Monday. General Cavaignac had taken all the measures which "the situation" required. No impediment was offered to the entry of "Citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, representative of the people," into the Assembly; but the most concise and precise orders had been resolved upon and given for the preservation of tranquillity and of the Republic. These were said to contemplate his arrest, and it was believed, the arrest of his uncle and of his cousins, Napoleon and Pierre Bonaparte and Achille Murat, on the first demonstration in favour of the Prince, or the first indiscreet act or expression on their part. A printer having published a fabricated account of the landing of the Prince at Boulogne, together with an alleged proclamation issued by him, was arrested last week and discharged. He has since been taken into custody once more, and committed to solitary confinement in St. Pelagie.

The generals commanding in Paris and its vicinity, and the colonels of regiments in garrison in the capital and the surrounding districts, were said to have been convoked by General Cavaignac on Friday se'night, and to have been informed by him that there was reason to believe that 20,000 armed Communists and Socialists were ready to turn out in support of any movement in favour of the Prince, or to take advantage of such movement to forward their own views. He ordered, therefore, that without waiting to summon any assemblage that might present itself to disperse, in the terms of the law, the troops should instantly fire upon them. The generals and officers were said to have pledged themselves for the loyalty and devotion of their soldiers, and for the promptitude with which they would act.

The family of Prince Louis had become, in consequence, so convinced of the danger they would incur should any Bonapartist demonstration take place, that they had impressed upon him the necessity for the utmost reserve. On Tuesday he accordingly proceeded to the Chamber without ostentation, and took his seat. His appearance in the Assembly produced, nevertheless, a considerable sensation.

M. Alphonse Karr, editor of the *Journal*, and the editors of the *Republique*, *Messenger*, and *Bien Public*, were respectively sentenced on Saturday to one month's imprisonment and 2000 francs fine, for publishing those journals without having previously deposited the required security in money.

An address, signed Raspail, was placarded throughout Paris on Tuesday morning, and crowds collected round it at all the corners. In it he says:—"72,000 voices protested in June against my imprisonment. 67,000 voices declare my innocence in September, and invest me with the inviolability of my representation. I wait the opening of my *cachot*, to take the place you assign me." He exhorts the citizens not to attempt a combat, since, as their numbers are 9 to 1, they have no need to fight if they are united. He tells them to multiply their fraternal meetings throughout all France, not by the name of clubs, but by that of electoral meetings. "Soon," he says, "everything will be done by election."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—At one o'clock M. Marrast took the chair. The discussion was resumed on the 15th article of the Constitution, which declares that every person shall be taxed in reference to his fortune. By this expression the radical party contended that progressive taxation was implied; but the moderate party, on the contrary, asserted that proportional taxation was meant. The committee, through M. Dufaure, declared that the term "in reference to" was only used in the project not to pledge the Chamber to any decision. This difference of opinion existing as to the meaning of the term, an amendment was proposed that every citizen should be taxed in proportion to his fortune which was supported by the Minister of Finance, not, as he stated, as Minister, but as representative. This declaration called General Cavaignac to the tribune, who declared that the opinion of M. Goudchaux was the opinion of the Cabinet. The proportional tax, which only exists now in name, will produce, when seriously and honestly applied, an incontestable amelioration. To go further, would be to overshoot the mark—the principle would not be durable but as it coincided with the wants and sympathies of all. After this speech, in the arguments of which almost all the Assembly concurred, the amendment was voted by a majority of 644 to 96. This result was received with loud applause and great satisfaction.

Article 16. No tax can be collected except in virtue of the law. —M. Pougeard proposed that no tax should be "established" nor collected except in virtue of the law. The amendment was approved, and the 16th Article, with that addition, was voted.

Article 17. The direct tax is voted only for one year. The indirect taxes may be voted for several years. —M. König proposed to exempt from taxation liquors and articles of consumption of indispensable necessity, to be specified by the law. The amendment was rejected, and the article voted.

Article 18. All public powers of every description emanate from the people. They cannot be delegated in an hereditary manner. —Passed.

Article 19. The division of the powers is the first condition of a free Government. The Article was adopted without any discussion.

Article 20. The French people delegates the legislative power to a single Assembly. The President announced that 32 members were entered to speak for and against the article, and called M. Duvergier de Hauranne. —M. Duvergier proposed the following amendment:—"The French people delegates the legislative power to two Assemblies, one of which shall assume the name of Chamber of Representatives, and the other that of Council of the Ancients."

After some discussion the Assembly rose.

TUESDAY.—At one o'clock M. Marrast, President, took the chair. General Bédau entered shortly afterwards, and was greeted by his numerous friends. It was the first time the General had appeared in the Assembly since his recovery; he was still lame from the effect of his wound, but looked otherwise in excellent health.

The reports of the different committees to which the returns of the last elections had been referred for examination, successively proclaimed the validity of the election of General Leflo, General Négrier, and M. Chambolle, as representatives of the people.

The Assembly afterwards resumed the discussion on the 20th article of the Constitution, and shortly afterwards a great agitation suddenly pervaded the Assembly, Prince Louis Napoleon having just entered the hall by one of the side-doors, and taken his seat at the upper part of the left. All eyes were immediately directed towards that point; the speaker in the tribune was silenced, and M. Marrast not being able to obtain a hearing for him, he descended from the tribune. Shortly afterwards the reporter of the committee to which the election of the department of the Yonne had been referred, presented himself at the tribune. The committee, he said, had examined the documents placed under its eyes, and found the election perfectly regular. Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon had obtained 42,000 votes, and the candidate highest in the list after him only 3000. The committee accordingly proposed the provisional admission of Louis Napoleon until he should produce his certificate of birth and documents establishing his nationality. —The President observed that no provisional admission could be proposed.

—M. Vivien then rose, and said that the ninth bureau had been unanimously of opinion to propose the admission of Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon; and, as respected the documents required, public notoriety might replace them. —The President then rose, and asked if there was any opposition to the admission of Citizen Louis Napoleon. Cries of "No, no," having arisen on all sides, he proclaimed Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon representative of the people for the department of the Yonne. —Prince Louis Napoleon then, having ascended the tribune, addressed the Assembly in these terms:—"Citizen Re-

presentatives, I cannot longer remain silent after the calumnies directed against me. I feel it incumbent on me to declare openly, on the first day I am allowed to sit in this hall, the real sentiments which animate and have always animated me. After being proscribed during thirty-three years, I have at last recovered a country and my rights of citizenship. The Republic conferred on me that happiness. I offer it now my oath of gratitude and devotion; and the generous fellow-countrymen who sent me to that hall may rest certain that they will find me devoted to that double task which is common to us all, namely, to assure order and tranquillity, the first want of the country, and to develop the democratic institutions which the people has a right to claim. During a long period I could only devote to my country the meditation of exile and captivity. To-day a new career is open to me. Admit me in your ranks, dear colleagues, with the sentiment of affectionate sympathy which animates me. My conduct you may be certain shall ever be guided by a respectful devotion to the law; it will prove, to the confusion of those who attempted to slander me, that no man is more devoted than I am, I repeat, to the defence of order and the consolidation of the Republic."

The question of the validity of the election of Raspail for Paris was then taken into consideration, and several members having spoken for and against the validity of the election, the President put it to the vote, and the Assembly proclaimed the admission of M. Raspail, not, however, without a most boisterous opposition. The President then rose and read a requisition which had just been laid on the table by the Attorney-General. It stated that M. Raspail was implicated in the attempt of the 15th May, which had for its object to destroy or change the form of Government, and excite civil war; and, finally, that he had been arrested *en flagrant délit* of rebellion on his way to the Hôtel de Ville. M. Marie, Minister of Justice, having asked that the prosecution of M. Raspail be authorized *d'urgence* by the Assembly, M. Marrast observed, that the 63rd article of the rules of the House provided, that when a minister claimed the urgency of any measure, it should be put immediately to the vote. He accordingly consulted the Assembly, which admitted unanimously the urgency of deciding at once the question. M. Marrast afterwards asked the Assembly if it consented to authorize the prosecution of M. Raspail; and the same majority granted the authorisation, not more than twenty members having risen against it. The greatest agitation followed that vote; and when it had subsided the Assembly resumed the discussion on the Constitution, and shortly afterwards rose at half-past five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—The debate on the Constitution engaged the Assembly throughout the day.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers announce that the Emperor of Russia would shortly recognise the Government of the Queen. The Bank continued its payments without interruption, and its situation was generally considered satisfactory.

On the 22nd inst. a conspiracy had been discovered at Corunna, and several persons had been arrested. Public order, however, had not been disturbed. The main body of the Catalan insurgents, commanded by Cabrera in person, was defeated on the 17th, at Labajol, by Colonel Rios, who pursued the fugitives to the frontiers of France, where Cabrera was believed to have taken refuge.

The *Gazette* publishes a *bando* of General Breton, Captain-General of New Castile, declaring the two provinces of Ciudad Real and Toledo in a state of siege, on account, he says, of their being in a state of revolt.

The French Government received on Wednesday a despatch from Bayonne, announcing that the Duchess de Montpensier had been safely delivered of a daughter.

BELGIUM.

The eighteenth anniversary of the memorable days of September, 1830, the days which gave national independence to Brussels, commenced on Saturday the 23d. The morning was ushered in with great solemnities, his Majesty having resolved to celebrate it by one of the greatest military *fêtes* ever seen in Brussels. After a grand requiem had been performed in the collegiate church of St. Michael and St. Gudule, the officers of the household, the secretaries of legation, M. Quinette, the Minister of Finance, and all the superior functionaries, the Communal Council, &c., repaired to the Palace, in front of which his Majesty was to present the colours to the deputations of the civic guards of the provinces. A splendid throne was erected in the square of the palace, and after the regiments of the army and civic guard had been ranged in the order of battle, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, the Duke of Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, and attended by a brilliant suite, took his seat on the throne. At this moment all the flags were lowered, the bands of the different regiments struck up the national anthem, the cannons were fired, the bells rang a merry peal, and the air resounded with the acclamations of the people.

The Minister of the Interior then addressed the Civic Guards; and the colonels or lieut.-colonels of the legions, accompanied by the standard-bearers, having mounted the platform, as each passed before his Majesty, the Minister of the Interior placed the colours in the hand of his Majesty, who presented them to the chief of the legion, who then consigned them to the care of the standard-bearers. At the giving of every flag by the King the military bands struck up and the guns fired. After the distribution his Majesty descended from the platform, and standing in the midst of the circle formed by the officers, addressed to them a short speech suitable to the occasion. His Majesty, attended by the Duke de Brabant and the Minister of War, and followed by a numerous staff, then reviewed the troops and Civic Guards, and afterwards took his station in front of the palace, where the Civic Guards and troops defiled before him. His Majesty subsequently joined the Queen in the balcony, and was again received, as he had been throughout the whole day, with the most enthusiastic acclamations. The ceremony was concluded at five o'clock.

ITALIAN STATES.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The general Parliament of Sicily has issued the following decree:—

1. All the civil and military authorities of Messina, shall go into such commune as the Executive Power shall appoint as the seat of the administration of that city until the enemies of Sicily shall be driven out.
2. Every one who shall hold correspondence with the enemy, by speaking or writing, is declared a traitor, and liable to the punishment of death.
3. All offences against this decree shall be tried by court-martial.

The Sicilian Government, on the 13th, published its acknowledgment of the armistice imposed by England and France on the King of Naples. In the meantime the Government will not suspend its armaments, or any other measure which may, under any circumstances, be calculated to ensure the rights of Sicily. According to advices dated the 13th, Lipari has submitted to the Neapolitans; communication has been re-established between Mejazzo and Messina; and the towns of Nolo and Girgenti have sent, like Catania, deputations to Messina to make their submission. M. de Cassibile, who has been elected Syndic at Messina, has, in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, published a *bando*, according to a full and complete amnesty, the leaders of the revolt being alone excepted. The town is declared a free port. It appears that at Messina the King's troops lost 4500 artillerymen, 600 Swiss, and 1200 Neapolitans; 1000 wounded were taken to Reggio, and 700 to Naples. On the side of the Sicilians there are about 1000 killed, and a number of women and old men. The total loss on both sides is said to be 7000 persons.

PIEDMONT.—The prolongation of the armistice for 42 days between Marshal Radezky and Charles Albert has been officially notified.

ROME.—Count Rossi, late Ambassador from the French Court to the See of Rome, has succeeded in forming a Ministry, thus composed:—Cardinal Soglio, Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council; Count Rossi, Minister of the Interior and *ad interim* of Finance; Cardinal Vizzardi, Minister of Public Instruction; the Advocate Cicognani, Minister of Grace and Justice; Professor Montanari, Minister of Commerce; the Duke de Rignano, Minister of Public Works, and *ad interim* of War; Count Guarini, Minister without office; M. Righetti, substitute for the Minister of Finance.

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—Accounts of a Republican outbreak on the frontiers of Baden have reached us. They add that a sufficient number of troops of the Grand Duchy have been concentrated round Fribourg. Two regiments of troops of the Empire, with artillery, left Frankfurt on the 23rd, for the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Republican movement is headed by Heinzen and Struve, who entered Baden at Lörrach, having under their command a force, it was said, of 3000 men, composed of German, French, Italian, and other refugees. They had reached Schlegeln, having plundered the public moneys at Leopoldshöhe, and stopped the Basle diligence. Struve, against whom a political prosecution was pending, had gone into the Grand Duchy, and was received with enthusiasm by the people, who accompanied him to Lörrach, and conducted him to the Hôtel de Ville. He then harangued the people. The bailie and other *employés* were put in prison. Struve has published an address to the German people, calling them to arms to resist the reaction at Frankfurt. The burgomasters are required by an order from the headquarters of Lörrach to sound the tocsin and light fires on the heights during the night, so long as the Republican army shall be in their respective districts. 2. To arrest and sequester the goods of all persons belonging to the Monarchical party. 3. To call out and arm all the young men, and provide for the accommodation of the Republican troops. Troops were to have left Karlsruhe, under the command of General Hoffman, to disperse the insurgents.

FRANKFORT.—The Vicar of the Empire has put forth a proclamation to the German people, in which he says that the criminal attempts of which Frankfurt has been the theatre, prove the intentions of a party whose aim is to precipitate the country into the horrors of civil war. The liberty of the German is sacred; but it might be torn away from them if anarchy were allowed to prevail. The Archduke John concludes by alluding to the authority which has been vested in him; and proclaims his determination to perform firmly and completely the duties imposed on him.

On the 20th, Herr Mohl, Minister of Justice, presented to the Assembly a project for the protection of the members of that body, making a crime of any aggression against it punishable as high treason; providing penalties for *attentats* round the hall of the Assembly; and forbidding the assembling of any body of people within five leagues of the Paulus Kirche. The project was referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

The *Post-Amts Zeitung* (official journal), of the 21st, contains an article in which it is stated that the central power is likely soon to set on foot a force consisting of troops of the empire, for the protection of the Assembly and the central power, to be at their disposal, and quartered in the towns and localities surrounding Frankfurt, which have furnished contingents to the late riots.

The funeral of Prince Lichnowsky, General von Auerswald, and the officers who died in the encounter with the insurgents, took place with great pomp on the 21st. The losses are estimated at 3 officers and 2 soldiers killed, and 42 wounded. The draft of an address to the German people was discussed and negatived on the 23d in the National Assembly, by 197 against 173 votes. This draft set forth

Bathurst, and contains 450 acres (420 of which are arable), of a varied character and soil. The farm is separated into four divisions, each being farmed according to a different rotation, so that the students have an opportunity of seeing the most advanced systems both of British and Continental husbandry. The instruction given comprises lectures on the science and practice of agriculture; on chemistry and chemical manipulation; on natural history, including botany, geology, and zoology; on veterinary practice; on mathematics; and on natural philosophy. The practical instruction in agriculture is given on the farm, all the students spending one-half of each day in making themselves acquainted with, and taking part in, the manual operations of husbandry. They have thus the advantage of a practical acquaintance with the uses and applicability of the different implements; and are charged in succession with the various departments of the farm, such as stables, cattle sheds, sheep pens, machinery, implements, tillage, and drainage operations. A laboratory, conducted upon Liebig's system, is appropriated to chemical manipulation and analysis. Besides floriculture and horticulture, field botany and practical geology are taught by means of excursions on the farm and neighbouring districts. At the farm-buildings, a place is set apart for a dispensary and dissecting-room for the professor of veterinary medicine. In addition to these, levelling, surveying, and the measurement of land, form a portion of the out-door employment for a class of the students each day on the farm.

Queenwood College, near Stockbridge, in Hampshire, is an establishment of the same kind; but on a scale even more extensive. It seeks no pecuniary support from shareholders or donors; but is supported entirely by the fees paid by the students, and the profits of the large farm to which it is attached. The building itself, the celebrated "Harmony," was originally erected by the adherents of Robert Owen; and the fine farm of upwards of 800 acres was taken by them, and by a large expenditure of money and skill was brought into a very admirable state of cultivation. Circumstances, not pertinent to the present subject, having led to the break-up of that establishment, and to the dispersion of the peculiar sectarians who founded it, the building and farm remained unoccupied for a considerable period. Mr. George Edmondson, a gentleman who combines agricultural experience and science with scholastic knowledge, was induced to take a lease of both. In his hands it has become one of the most admirable agricultural schools in Europe, and combines all the advantages of the best seminaries with the peculiar advantages of agricultural training to such as desire it, on a scale every way as complete as the Royal College of Cirencester. Besides these, the Agricultural Training School at Hoddesdon, the Agricultural and Grammar School of Kimbolton, and those of Maidstone and Kennington, founded for the same purpose, deserve a word of notice. All these, however, are schools for the rich. They are all eminently useful; and we doubt not, they will all prosper, and that many others will be instituted upon their model. What we should like to see, and what we think the interests of the nation require, is the establishment of similar colleges or schools for the children of the poor. In the circumstances that menace society, it is not sufficient that such children should be drilled, as at present, in reading, writing, and arithmetic alone. They should be taught, in all our rural districts, to become good agriculturists—how to make the barren earth yield food, and how to make the fruitful earth still more fruitful than it is. Whether they remain at home, or whether they emigrate, such instruction is calculated to be of the highest value to them as individuals, to the community of which they more immediately form part, and to the whole nation. It may be said of this country, as M. De Brouckère, the Belgian Home Minister, said of Belgium at the great Agricultural Congress held last week at Brussels, that, although "renowned for our trade, agriculture has been the special leading point to our wealth and reputation; nations far and near have learnt from us useful lessons and have profited by them. Relying too much on our former superiority, have we paid sufficient attention to the progress which has taken place around us? Has the march of improvement been followed up by us? Are we even with it? We dare not say we are, but we can say that we are now shaking off that apathy and indifference." As of Belgium, so of Great Britain in a higher degree. Their necessities may be pressing, but ours are still more so. We have shaken off our apathy. We have fully awakened to the great importance of the subject; and there is little doubt that, either by voluntary and personal exertion, or by Parliamentary aid, or by both means combined, the children of the poor will be made participators, to as large an extent as the interests of the community require, in the advantages of a practical and thorough training in agricultural knowledge. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to them; and, for neither reason, can that duty be permanently neglected with safety.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD IN LONDON.

Our Boulogne Correspondent of last week has sent us the following *addenda* to his lively experiences:—

On our return to town on Thursday evening, with the account of the *fête* that appeared in our last, we travelled with seven gentlemen of the third legion of the Paris National Guard—"la brave troisième" as they have been called since their good service in the northern faubourgs and on the Place de la Bastille during the terrible days of June. We met them again on Saturday, returning, *ad Folkestone*, to Boulogne, and were much gratified by their impressions of their journey. They were unable, they said, to express the delight they had experienced at a sight of London, and the hospitality they had met with, even to being entertained by the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and admitted to the parade. They had found English living excellent, and the beer above all praise. The perpetual movement on the river, the swarming and coming and going of the steamers, and the Pool below bridge, had astonished them most. They also remarked that our cabs went three times as fast as the Paris ones, but charged accordingly; and that Regent-street was an admirable thoroughfare, but that the houses wanted height (as indeed they do), when compared with the beautiful structures on the Boulevards. They were amazed at the crowds in the streets, and the clever manner in which the mass of vehicles kept their way, without the entanglement and accompanying squabbling visibility constantly observed in the busy streets of Paris; and admired our pavements and gutters greatly. The security in which they had walked through small streets late at night was another subject of praise; and London-bridge was a marvellous structure, not to be imagined without being seen. They had not found us living in that dense cloud of fog and blacks which they had been taught to regard as the constant atmosphere of London; and remarked, as a great piece of fortune, that they had seen the sun all day long, which, they had heard, was a rare bit of luck.

But their great delight of all was the absence of passports and *detour* examination as they entered London. The notion of going where they pleased, and being able to carry a carpet-bag with them, without having it searched, was almost incomprehensible; equally so, was being allowed to depart without a permission from Government, or a long attendance at a police-office. And, finally, they stated that they should always love England and the English for the frank good-fellowship exhibited towards them; and that a few little visits of that kind, and an interchange of festival civilities between Dover and Boulogne, every autumn, would do more to establish a firm *entente cordiale* than all the deepest politicians had hitherto been enabled to effect.

(Our Artist witnessed the halt of a party of the Parisian excursionists at the Horse Guards, which he has portrayed in the characteristic scene upon the preceding page.)

PHENOMENON.—A remarkable phenomenon is to be observed in Church Lawton, on the cutting of the Crewe branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, about 100 yards on the east of the crossing of the Newcastle roads near the locks. A small run of water from the springy banks passes down the side of the line, and the surface is thickly embossed for some distance with strong issuing bubbles of gas from the coal-beds beneath. No doubt there are numberless other escapes of the gas in other parts of the dry ground also; but the shallow stream of water, by causing the bubbles, discloses the whereabouts of this particular rush. Coming up among the wet sands, the vents of the gas have just the appearance of little springs, only they are accompanied by the gurgling sounds of the bubbles, which are heard from some distance. On the application of a light, the whole surface will burst into a blaze, casting up a strong flame to one or two feet in height, which will continue to burn unless a very strong puff of wind comes to blow it out. It is remarkable that not the slightest smell can be traced or this strongly inflammable gas. Had they issued from any railway less solid and respectable than the North Staffordshire, the "bubbles" might have seemed to be characteristic as well as ominous.

that the German people had in perfect freedom of election chosen the men who were to found the unity of Fatherland, and to establish liberty for all; that an unheard of attempt had been made to put down the National Assembly, which entertained the hope that the German people will never suffer its independence to be threatened; and that, come enemies from whatever side they may, the Assembly will ever uphold its rights, and never abandon its post until Germany has become united in a free constitution. This was an attempt, on the part of the Conservatives to throw the entire blame of the late *insurrection* on the whole body of the Radicals, though only a few had been compromised.

Herr Stedmann, a member of the National Assembly, has left Frankfurt for Berlin and Schleswig-Holstein, in order to act as the Commissioner of the Central Executive during the execution of the articles of the truce.

On the 24th, a proclamation prohibiting assemblages of the people had been issued. The military were all day long encamped in the squares, ready to march on the shortest notice. The troops sent out to bring to order the environs of Frankfurt had returned. The disarmament had been enforced. In some places the houses had to be searched; and in the village of Bockenheim some of the houses had to be stormed.

PRUSSIA.

In the sitting of the 21st, of the Constituent Assembly, the President read a letter from General Von Pfuell, announcing that he had been entrusted by the King with the task of forming a new Ministry, and stating that the members of the Cabinet would attend in their places on the following day. According to the official list, published on the 21st, the new Ministry was to be composed as follows:—General Von Pfuell, Minister-President and Minister of War; Eichmann, Interior; Von Bonin, Finance; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been given, *ad interim*, to Count Von Dönhoff; the Ministry of Agriculture is entrusted to the Minister of the Interior; and that of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works to the Minister of Finance. The Ministry of Justice is entrusted to Under-State-Secretary Müller.

It was hoped that the result of the fall of the Auerswald Ministry would have been the nomination of a more liberal one. From the tone of the journals, it is evident that General Pfuell's Ministry is considered as one not likely to last.

On the 22nd, the new Ministry communicated its programme (couched in very vague terms) to the constituent Assembly. It is stated in it that the Ministers will oppose all reactionary and anarchical tendencies; will uphold the rights of the people and the Throne; and will expedite, as far as it can, the drawing up of the Constitution. In reply to questions put to Ministers by Herr Kirchmann, General Von Pfuell, the Premier (who is also Minister of War), stated that the appointment of General Wrangel as Commander-in-Chief was made by a Cabinet order, signed by the then Minister of War; that the above-named General had received no special instructions; that the appointment of the General was a mere matter of discipline, as it was always customary to nominate a commander-in-chief whenever different army corps were brought together; that the concentration of troops in and about Berlin had taken place because that city was the central point of all the railways; and the present state of affairs in and out of Germany rendered military precautions necessary; and finally, that he (the Minister) approved of the army order issued by General Wrangel on the 17th instant. Herr Kirchmann expressed his dissatisfaction at the Minister's explanations.

Gen. Von Wrangel passed a review of the Prussian troops on the 20th at Berlin. The quarrels between the troops and the people are on the increase, and arrests on both sides have been made.

All the troops in the capital have received orders not to leave their barracks at all after nightfall. The non-commissioned officers had been instructed to examine the cartridge-pouches of their men.

According to the latest accounts in the Cologne papers, great excitement still prevailed at Berlin, and the popular ferment had been increased by a rumour of the King's intended flight from Berlin to Königsberg. Large meetings were holding at Breslau, the headquarters of the Silesian Radicals, and violent addresses to the National Assembly were being got up. In fact, it appeared as if the Radicals of Germany were collecting all their forces to strike a grand blow for the purpose of effecting their sinister designs. At a meeting of 10,000 persons, which was held at Breslau on the 21st inst., one of the speakers indamed his audience by informing them of the Frankfurt riots, in which he said the "people" gained the day, and routed the "brutified hirelings" (the soldiers). The city of Cologne, too, had some riots on the 21st inst., in consequence of the police arresting some persons who were accused of conspiracy. A mob assembled and liberated the prisoners, after a smart scuffle with the police. Some schoolboys made an attempt to construct a barricade with the loose stones of a pavement that was being newly laid, but the disturbance was effectually repressed by the intervention of the Civic Guard.

AUSTRIA.

On the 18th inst., a deputation from the Hungarian Diet arrived at Vienna. It was charged with a mission, not for the Emperor, but for the people—that is, the National Assembly. On the 19th, the President of the Assembly read a letter from the President of the Hungarian Diet, accrediting the deputation to the Austrian Assembly. Several deputies proposed that the deputation should be received; but M. Kieger contended that the measure was contrary to the rules of the House. The Tschech deputies also opposed the motion in terms extremely offensive to the Hungarians. The President attempted several times to put the question to the vote, but so violent a tumult arose that he was obliged to suspend the sitting during half an hour. Ultimately, when it resumed, it was decided that the deputation should not be received, but that its demands should be taken into consideration.

Accounts, dated the 19th, state that Baron de Wessenberg, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, cannot agree with the British or French Ministers on a single point with regard to the affairs of Italy.

HUNGARY.

From Hungary there is no news of a certain character, except that the war with the Croats, under their energetic and victorious chief, Jellachich, is as far from a pacific settlement as ever. It was rumoured that the two cavalry regiments of the Kress and Hardegg cuirassiers, which were in Hungary, had gone over to Jellachich. The latest accounts from Pesth mention the formation of the Hungarian Cabinet, which had not as yet received the Royal sanction: Count Bathiany, President of the Council; Alexander Erdody, Foreign Affairs; (for Vienna), Ghezy Calomon, Finance; St. Kiraly, Public Works; Catovs, Ecclesiastical Affairs; Baron Dyoins Kemeny (of Transylvania), Interior; Baron Bay, Commerce; and Messaras, War.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On the 22d instant the conditions of the Malmö armistice, as to the withdrawal of the German troops, had been nearly fulfilled. The Frankfurt battalion, the only one which had not returned, was expected in Hamburg on the 23d. The Hessian, Baden, and Württemberg troops were quartered in and about the city, and in the course of a day or two were to commence their route homewards. The Württembergers and Hessians had already crossed the Elbe, and General Müller and his staff were to leave immediately; these troops return through Hanover and Brunswick by easy marches.

At Hamburg the cholera was on the decrease—908 cases had occurred, of which 396 proved fatal, and 182 had recovered.

Great excitement prevailed in Flensburg, and throughout the whole of Schleswig and Holstein, caused by letters of Count C. Moltke and of three men "of the same stamp" (Messrs. Johannsen, Paulsen, and Hansen) to the magistrates of Flensburg, by which the latter are informed of Count Moltke and his companions having been instructed to enter upon the functions of a Provisional Government. The old Provisional Government immediately published a proclamation, in which they protest against the legality of Count Moltke's mandate, and express their determination "to arrest the said persons (viz. Moltke, Johannsen, and Hansen) wherever they may be found, and to deal with them according to law."

UNITED STATES.

The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara* arrived in the Mersey at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, with the mails and advices from New York to the 13th instant, and from Halifax to the 16th inclusive.

The *Niagara* has thus accomplished the quickest passage from New York on record, having completed the run from port to port, including the usual detention of several hours at Halifax, in 11 days and a half.

The steam-ship *Europa*, Captain Lott, however, has accomplished a run not less extraordinary; her run outward, *via* Halifax, having been made in the brief space of 11 days and a few hours.

The political accounts received by the *Niagara* contain few features of interest, either in reference to the domestic or foreign affairs of the United States. The accounts from Europe of probable deficient harvests had roused considerable attention on the part of the holders of grain, and occupied, next to the Presidential question, the attention of commercial men. In reference to the Presidency, there would seem to be scarcely any doubt as to the election of General Taylor.

For the present, the evaporation of the Irish rebellion had stilled the voice of sympathy.

MEXICO.

Mexico, according to the latest accounts, continued tranquil; and if but the union now again formed and announced between Yucatan and the parent state be cemented and maintained with constancy, that connexion, instead of weakening, may strengthen and sustain the central power. The Indians in the departments had been entirely subdued by the white population.

INDIA.

Intelligence in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Calcutta, August 7 Bombay, Aug. 5; and Madras, August 12, has been received this week.

From Mooltan, the seat of the insurgent hostilities, the news is encouraging. Lieutenant Edwards and his brave companions in arms, Lieutenant Lake and General Cortlandt, together with the Sikh forces under the Sheikh Emamooden, had been attacked, on the 1st of July, at the village of Sadoosam, by the whole available force of Dewan Moolraj. A smart action ensued, which lasted upwards of six hours, and resulted, like that of the 18th of June, in the total discomfiture of the Mooltanese. Moolraj commanded in person, and sustained the action with considerable bravery, until a cannon-ball struck the howdah of his elephant, and prostrated him in the dust, after which mishap he escaped on a horse into the city of Mooltan, under the walls of which the village of Sadoosam is situated. His followers imitated the example of their chief, and were hotly pursued by the British forces, who only relinquished their attack on reaching the gates of Mooltan. Four guns were captured on this occasion, with a loss to the British of only 18 killed and 70 wounded. This second great success, at a season of the year when Indian troops are supposed to be incapable of moving,

had at last opened the eyes of those in authority at Lahore; and they had actually made up their minds to send a strong force to support Lieutenant Edwards.

The united forces of Edwards, Cortlandt, and our ally the Nawab, were, by the last advices, encamped not far from Mooltan, but were unable to commence operations against the fort, owing to a want of artillery. A requisition for a siege train was forwarded to the Resident at Lahore, and by him transmitted to Calcutta. In the meantime, a considerable force had commenced its march to the assistance of Edwards.

Lahore itself was perfectly tranquil. Two native soldiers implicated in the late conspiracy had been hanged; and considerable progress had been made in tracing the ramifications of the plot, to which it was ascertained that the Dewan Moolraj had been privy for a great length of time.

No symptom of a disposition to sympathise with the revolvers had been manifested in any of the adjoining countries. In Scinde all was tranquil. In Afghanistan, Dost Mahomed was reported to be planning an expedition against Balkh. From neither Scinde nor Peshawar have we any news of interest.

From Bombay there was no news of importance. Sir R. Oliver, Commander-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and Commodore John Pepper, acting naval storekeeper and senior officer of the Indian navy, had both died since the last mail.

In Calcutta, the affairs of the Union Bank still seem the exclusive object of public attention.

CHINA.

We have intelligence from Hong-Kong to July 25. Her Majesty's steamer, *Medea* from Shanghai, on the 8th July, with his Excellency Governor Bonham on board, arrived in the forenoon of the same day, touching at the lower ports. General quiet prevailed at Canton and at the other ports. A prevailing sickness had been general amongst the garrison of the 95th Regiment in particular, arising, probably, from the early and unusual heat; otherwise the colony was generally healthy.

CEYLON.

The India mail brings dates from this island to the 16th of August. Some obnoxious tax regulations have brought the native inhabitants to a state bordering on one of general revolt. In consequence of a meeting which took place near Colombo, on the 26th of July, the military were called out, but, though serious disturbances were at one time anticipated, the people were induced quietly to disperse. On the 29th a partial rising took place near the town of Matele, which was put down by detachments of the 15th Regiment and the Ceylon Rifles from Kandy, with the loss to the people of eight killed and forty made prisoners. At Kornegalle the Kandians, to the number of 4000 men, made two attacks upon a party of the Ceylon Rifles there stationed. Both were repulsed, the troops suffering a loss of one man killed and six wounded. Upon the station being reinforced, several prisoners were captured, including a person who, taking advantage of the disturbances, had declared himself heir to the throne of Kandy. A force had arrived at Ceylon, by the *Lady Mary Wood* and other steamers, consisting of her Majesty's 25th Regiment, and some Sepoy corps from Madras.

The Chamber of Commerce at Colombo have memorialised Lord Grey, ascribing the disturbances which have taken place in Ceylon to the new taxes which have been imposed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Advices to June 16th represent the colony as progressing at giant strides, and the mineral stores of the place become daily more and more developed. Railways are once more agitated; a more rapid and regular communication between Adelaide and the port is found to be indispensably necessary. Offers of land for the terminus and part of the line are made free, but money is wanting; until the monied and landed interests of Adelaide are on better terms, there is little prospect of the introduction of railways.

PORT PHILIP.

The intelligence from Port Philip is to June 21. The state of the colony was most satisfactory. Great expectations were formed as to the benefits to be derived from separation. An encouraging prospect is opened, by the intimation that Earl Grey, at the solicitation of Mr. A. Boyd, has been induced to send out 20,000 emigrants to Sydney and Port Philip, to arrive at the rate of four ships monthly. It is said that Government has contracted for 50 ships. These emigrants are to be equally divided between Sydney and Port Philip. *Dépôts* are to be formed through the colony to receive the immigrants, numbers of whom are to be forwarded when practicable along the coast by steamers; so that Port Philip has a prospect of receiving an addition to her population, during the next twelve months, of not less than 10,000 souls, sent out at the entire expense of the British Government. Some confirmation of this, however, is required.

On May 30, Governor Fitzroy conveyed a message to the Legislative Council at Sydney, to the effect that his Excellency had received a despatch from Earl Grey, suggesting a scheme by which a sum might be raised in the colony (New South Wales) by the creation of a funded debt, for the purpose of carrying out a more extensive scale of immigration than is at present provided for. His Excellency remarked that on so important a subject he deemed it necessary to give the earliest publicity; he would not press any specific measures for the consideration of the Council, as the funds arising from territorial revenue at the disposal of the Crown were sufficient to provide for the continued supply of emigrants for some time to come.

A company is in course of formation at Geelong for the purpose of working the mineral lake discovered there about three years ago.

Sir Maurice O'Connell, Commander-in-Chief of the forces, expired at Sydney, on the morning of the 26th of May. The event had been long looked for, although private arrangements had been made for his immediate departure to Europe.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The following details are from the Ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, just published:—

It appears that during the year 1846, to which the returns relate, there were registered the total number of 145,664 marriages, 572,625 births, and 390,315 deaths. In the previous year (1845), there were 143,743 marriages, 543,521 births, and 349,356 deaths. The excess of births registered over deaths in England was, in the year 1845, 194,155; in the year 1846, it was only 182,310. The emigrants from the United Kingdom, who numbered 93,501 in 1845, increased to 129,851 in 1846.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in each of the five years, 1842 to 1846, were 517,739, 527,325, 540,763, 543,521, 572,625. The births in 1846 exceed any number ever before registered. The increase is diffused over all the divisions, except the eastern. Of 572,625 children born alive, 38,529—or 19,735 boys, and 18,794 girls—were, it appears, born out of wedlock. In proportion of children born out of wedlock was 6.7 per cent. It was 7.0 in 1845, and 6.7 in 1842. In 1845 and 1846 the number of cases of twins, of triple, and of quadruple birth, was distinguished. In 1846 the results found were, that of 528,690 married women, 523,313 gave birth to one living child, 5349 to twins, 27 to triplets, while one woman had four living children. Of 38,230 women who bore children out of wedlock, 37,934 bore a single living child, 293 had twins, and three had triplets. The proportions were, of married women who bore children, 1 in 588,690 had 4 children, 1 in 19,581 had 3 children, 1 in 99 had twins; of unmarried women, 1 in 12,743 women had 3 children, and 1 in 131 had twins.

MARRIAGES.—The number of persons married in the five years, 1842—1846, were 237,650, 247,636, 264,498, 287,486, 291,328; the excess in 1846 over the numbers married in 1842 was 53,678, which is an increase of nearly 23 per cent., or, correcting for increase of population, 16 per cent. The number of women living between the ages of 15 and 45 was 3,812,651 in 1841; and, judging from the analogy of other countries, about 2,000,000 of the number were unmarried. It is evident that the true tendency to marriage is expressed by the proportion the marriages in a year bear to the unmarried women in that year. But the marriages in 1844 and 1845 were much above the average; the proportion of unmarried women left in 1846 would, therefore, be less than the average. The following further particulars as to the holy state of matrimony are very curious and interesting:—In 1846 the total number of marriages celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church was 130,509; the number not according to the rites of the Established Church was 15,155. Of the first-named, 14 were by special licence, 17,135 were by licence, 92,995 by banns, 1862 by Superintendent-Registrar's certificate, and 18,503 "not stated by which of the foregoing forms." Of the marriages not according to the Established Church, there were, in registered places of worship, 10,696 of which 3027 were in Roman Catholic chapels, and 7669 in the chapels of other denominations; 4167 in Superintendent-Registrar's office, 68 Quakers, and 224 Jews. The number of men married (in 1846) who were not of age, was 6313; of women, 20,001. The widowers who remarried were 18,343; the widows, 12,128. The men who being unable to write their own names, signed with marks, were, 47,488; the women not less than 70,145. The age at which the greatest number of marriages takes place, both of men and women, is from 20 to 25 years. Then 20,519 bachelors married the same number of spinsters; 871 bachelors married widows; 1970 widowers married spinsters; 996 widowers married widows. Three women were led to the altar between the mature age of 75 and 80; 2 between 70 and 75 (whereof one found a partner of less age than 30); and 5 between 65 and 70. Of the men, 20 were married between 65 and 70; 7 between 70 and 80 years of age. A woman of less age than 25; and 4 between 75 and 80 years of age.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in 1846 was 390,315, which is a greater number by 40,949 than was registered in 1845; and implies a higher rate of mortality than was observed in any one of the eight previous years. The winter was mild, and the mortality was low in the winter quarter of 1846; the excess arose on the last half of the year 1846.

THE INTEREST ON THE GREEK LOAN.—A further instalment of interest on the Greek loan due to British creditors, to the amount of £8000, reached Malta on the 7th of September, in five-franc pieces, by her Majesty's steamer *Meteor*, from the Pireas of Athens, to the consignment of the Governor of Malta, who immediately paid the same into the commissariat or military chest, authorised to receive the same under orders from the Right Hon. the Lords of the British Treasury. The five-franc piece is now worth four shillings British currency.

A GREAT many engravings and lithographs respecting Louis Napoleon have been published in Paris during the past week. Amongst them was one representing France wearing a crown, and Napoleon rising from the tomb, presenting to her his four nephews—Napoleon, son of Jerome; Lucien Murat, son of Murat; Louis, son of the ex-King of Holland; and Pierre, son of Lucien. The inscription was, "Napoleon presenting his four nephews to France." The Prefect of Police is said to have caused the lithograph to be seized.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"There was no great love between us at the beginning, and it has pleased Heaven to decrease it on further acquaintance."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*.

THE three days of the present week at Newmarket, though of legitimate racing flavour, were not of the character that suits the many, but rather "caviare to the million." The list, indeed, was more ample than any First October has put forth of late years; but it is not sport now-a-days that makes a meeting of general application. One monster handicaps—popular with the "parlours," and consequently furnished with its attendant satellites—commands more interest than a whole calendar of contests wherein the race is to the swift, and nothing for the keen encounter of wit. Thus, though Surprise again witched the world with such a form as the turf sees but once in half a century; and albeit the lights of other days (to come) shed the effulgence which heralds "a glorious morrow;" for one that went to witness the issue of the Grand Duke Michael, or to canvass the promise of the Hopeful, a hundred went to see what was doing upon the Cesarewitch, or who might be "done" upon the Cambridgeshire. Leaving, therefore, the first of the Newmarket autumnal meetings to plead its own cause—which fact will grace better than any graven letter—we take occasion to recur to a subject not new, indeed, to these columns, but of sufficient exigence to claim indulgence for its encroachments.

There is an old Scotch legendary ballad that thus begins—

God help Tristram the Knight,
He fought for England;

a couplet which might stand for the motto of the patriot in most countries, but especially applies to him in this our fatherland. In his case here it is emphatically "le premier pas qui coûte;" presently the worth of his purpose wins adherents, and it prospers. We were the first to direct notice to a parasite which had fastened on a noble manly sport, and sorely interfered with its healthful condition and development.

For a time we took nothing by the motion except a strong expression of dissent from those whom it concerned. The pestilence ripened into a plague, and lo! Parliament is called on to stop it, and the channels of social expression demand a *cordon sanitaire*. The proper law officer takes his "premier pas" with an eye of experience; and what shall come of it? Is it unparliamentary language to call this step a "double shuffle?" Instead of your regular sailor's hornpipe, that would have bestowed its kicks upon the Sweeps in *propria persona*, he floats off into the *minuet de la cour*, and with a graceful obeisance requests that the "press" will give way. . . . And now comes retribution. In the course of last week a shopman shot himself in a cab, having embezzled his employer's money to gamble in St. Leger Sweeps; another made his appearance as a felon at Guildhall, having plundered his master from a similar cause; then the press opens its brazen throat. . . . Hear a sample of the chorus:—

"It cannot, we presume, be much more agreeable to the Attorney-General to be laughed at, than to anybody else. That learned functionary must now perceive that his recent declaration touching the illegality of Sweep advertisements is as much despised as such things usually are when no serious intention is apparent to put the law in force. . . . That the immense increase of Sweep lotteries is an evil, cannot be doubted by anyone who reflects on the natural tendency of such facilities for indulging the spirit of gambling. This spirit now pervades all classes. Its indulgence is no longer a luxury for the select few who could afford to lose when the blind goddess was adverse. . . . If this rage for risking the surplus profits of industry, and in many cases it may be feared the spoils of the till, was evil and mischievous in the golden age of the old lotteries, it must be infinitely worse now. . . . The concomitant drinking and dissipation is another branch of the upas tree."

Thus the cry has been at length taken up by contemporary journals of station and account. Were we wrong in the prejudice against Racing Sweeps, expressed in the thesis?

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Many of the leading men having started for Newmarket, business was limited in amount, and, generally speaking, without much influence on the market. We must except Laneshoro, who was backed for a large sum, and became first favourite.

TRIENNIAL STAKES.			
2 to 1 agst Elthron	7 to 2 agst Tadmor (t)	5 to 1 agst Nina (t)	
12 to 1 agst Laneshoro (t)	20 to 1 agst Dacia (t)	33 to 1 agst Poynton	
12 to 1 — Backster	25 to 1 — Remembrance	40 to 1 — The Tartar	
14 to 1 — The Cur	33 to 1 — Dough	50 to 1 — New Forest Deer (taken)	
20 to 1 — Palma	33 to 1 — Cawrosh		
	100 to 1 agst Attraction (t)		
20 to 1 agst Foreclosure (t)	20 to 1 agst Glendower	1000 to 30 agst Pic-nic	
5 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman	12 to 1 agst Elthron	40 to 1 agst Honeycomb	
	17 to 1 — Tadmor	100 to 1 — Newport (t)	
	OAKS.		
	7 to 1 agst Escalade (t)		

THURSDAY.—No betting.

NEWMARKET RACES.—THURSDAY.

The Rutland Stakes.			
Nina .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1
Ploughboy .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2
The Triennial Stakes.			
Tadmor .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1
Highland Fling .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2

18 ran. Won by a length.

Queen's Plate of 105 guineas, for three-year-olds, 9st 2lb; four, 10st 7lb; five, 11st; six and aged, 11st 4lb. R.C.

Lord Lonsdale's Jericho, 6 yrs .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Barnes's Tuffhunter, 4 yrs .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Nat) 2
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for two-year-olds, colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Nat) 1
Col. Peel's Tadmor .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Nat) 1
Duke of Bedford's Sobraon .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (F. Butler) 2
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, for three-year-olds, colts 8st 5lb. A.F.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Nat) 1
Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Robinson) 2
Duke of Rutland's The Fiddler .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Robinson) 2

The Town Plate of £50; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. D.I.

Mr. B. Green's Swiss Boy .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Nat) 1
Mr. Lowther's Glutton .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. (Rogers) 2

FRIDAY.

Handicap Plate of £50. A.F.

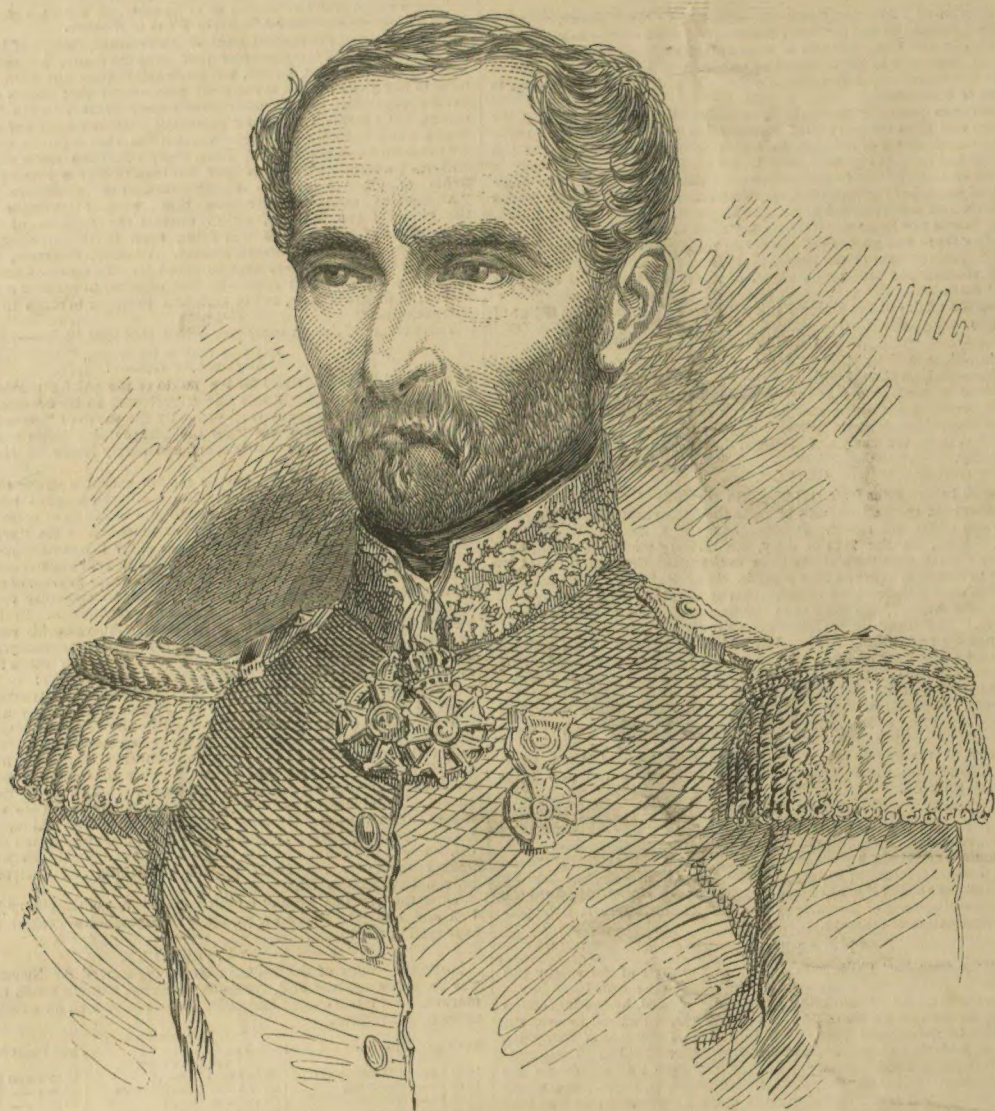
Diplomatist .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1
Duplicity .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

REVOLUTIONARY struggles in modern Europe almost invariably terminate in the downfall of freedom for a longer or shorter period, according to circumstances, which are apparently beyond the control of the actors in the drama of violence. Strange as this may appear, since the object aimed at by the leaders, as well as the masses, on those dreadful occasions, is the possession of unalloyed political liberty, it is, however, almost a necessary consequence of the means sought to attain the end in view. Violence, bloodshed, anarchy, and all the horrors that come cresting on the torrent of uncontrolled human passion, which is the great moving agent in revolutions, quickly consign to death, or scare away the truly honest, the honourable, the moderate, and the wise, in whose hands alone can the precious deposit of free constitutional Government be safely lodged; and the hypocritical, the ambitious, the cruel—in a word, the wicked of every character and degree, are left unrestrained to pursue, under the mask of liberty, their own selfish ends, which they profanely designate patriotism: terror soon reigns unchecked, and the master-spirit of the hour, whether he has achieved his exalted post by the superior daring, or pre-eminent criminality, or both, avails himself of the prostrate condition of his country to become its tyrant for its own aggrandisement. In no country has this been proved so completely as in France, which hitherto has found no Washington to come to her aid in her hour of trial and of peril. The circumstances which placed unlimited power within the grasp of Napoleon and Louis Philippe, in former revolutions, have repeated themselves for General Cavaignac at the present day, to be applied, it is however confidently expected, to the establishment of genuine freedom, tranquillity, and prosperity in his unhappy, distracted country. He has had great temptations to prove false to the noble mission which events have imposed upon him. The same want of self-control and of true self-reliance—the same combination of violence and of weakness on the part of his countrymen, which made them an easy prey to the crafty ambition of the Emperor and the ex-King, have been manifested during the protracted crisis of the revolution of 1848, without being able hitherto to make Cavaignac swerve from the honest path he seems to have marked out for himself. He has thus so far proved an exception to the Dictators of France. Some notice, however brief, of the life of such a man is of interest.

Louis Eugène Cavaignac is only 46 years of age, and is unmarried. He is the second son of a well-known member of the old French Convention, and brother to Godefroi Cavaignac, conspicuous amongst political men in France, under the reign of Louis Philippe, for his earnest devotedness to the Republican cause, in spite of fine, and imprisonment, and persecution of all kinds. After studying in the Polytechnic School, the subject of this notice was sent to the Ecole d'Application at Metz. He then entered a regiment of engineers, and rose to the rank of captain in 1830. In 1831, he so offended the Government, by signing a *projet d'association nationale*, which then made some noise, that he was dismissed the army. The next year, however, he was restored, and went to Africa, where he soon distinguished himself at the head of a small garrison left at Tiemen, a post of considerable danger. For this he got a step in promotion; and he subsequently passed through the ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, winning each grade by services in the field, in the course of which he was severely wounded and his health was much injured. At length the Government of Louis Philippe, not being able to resist his claims, conferred on him the rank of Major-General, and entrusted him with some command of which he acquitted himself creditably. He was in Algeria when the revolution of February occurred; and as he was almost the only Republican General, and as through his father and brother he had strong claims on the Republican party, he was forthwith raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

He was frequently requested to accept the Ministry of War, but he refused a long time. Eventually, however, he consented, and he had not been long in that situation before the insurrection of June gave him the opportunity of reaching, temporarily, the foremost place in the Republic. At the elections he



GENERAL CAVAIGNAC, FROM A NEW PORTRAIT BY MARTINET.

was returned at Paris and in the department of the Lot, and chose to sit for the latter.

Without much pretension to parliamentary oratory, his speeches are effective from their straightforward simplicity and eminently practical character. They are, in fact, the speeches of a frank, decided soldier, whose profession is to act, not to talk. His manners are very striking, and would render him a marked man anywhere; he speaks with emphasis and accent, and his voice is clear and distinct. Cavaignac, in person, is tall, well-proportioned—slim rather than stout.

Although his features are stern in cast, his countenance is, however, highly expressive of frankness and candour. There is one trait in his character which is exceedingly interesting: iron soldier as he is, he entertains for his mother, who is still alive, in her seventy-third year, an almost infantine affection, and obeys her as implicitly as though he were still a child.

The accompanying Portrait is copied, by permission, from a portrait by Martinet—just published by Bulla frères, et Jouy, in Paris; and by Gambart, in London.

ST. KITTS.

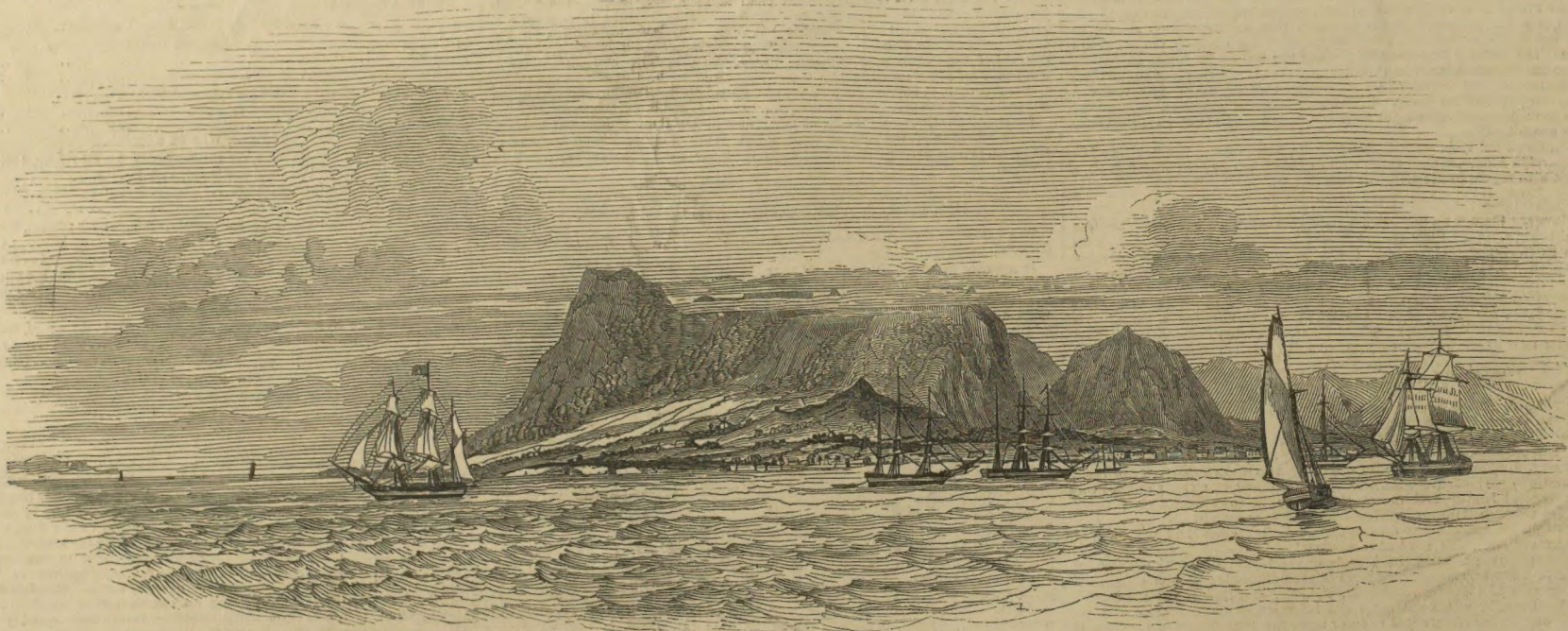
ADVICES have been received by the Royal mail packet, *Teviot*, of a most disastrous hurricane in the middle of August, by which Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis were devastated, St. Thomas also feeling its effects. At Antigua and St. Kitts, there has been no such loss of life and property for nearly twenty years; neither the hurricane of 1835 nor the earthquake of 1843 being attended with such deplorable results.

During the latter part of the 21st of August clouds were seen at Antigua gathering from all directions, and hanging motionless: the heat was terribly oppressive, but, as the barometer did not indicate anything particular, a little rain and thunder only were expected. The redness of the sky and eddies of wind at sunset occasioned anxiety. In the night the wind increased, and a storm was then anticipated. Every preparation was rapidly made to mitigate its dire effects. At eleven P.M. the darkness was impenetrable, and the tempest was approaching; up to this period the mercury had only fallen, however, one-tenth of an inch. At midnight the wind raged furiously; lightning and thunder were incessant, accompanied by floods of rain. At this time a severe shock of earthquake was felt, attended by very heavy gusts. The gale continued to increase until its force was perfectly terrific. By half-past one the mercury had fallen four-tenths of an inch, and the storm at this time was dreadful. By two A.M. it had abated, and towards morning the day dawned as calmly as if the elements had been at peace, and the spirit of destruction had not been disturbed; but on looking abroad on the 22d, the island which had been studded with neat structures and populous villages appeared as a waste of rubbish and ruin. It is believed that the south and west part of the island experienced the wind much more than the north side. In the old road division the devastation was immense. The villages of Dalzell's and Johnson's Point were destroyed. The churches of St. Mary, St. Luke, and St. Philip were more or less injured: some of the rectory-houses were destroyed. The Moravian Mission establishment at St. John's, Grace Bay, and Cedar Hall, more or less suffered. Some of the villages were completely destroyed. At this part of the island they had early notice of the hurricane by an extraordinary swell of the sea. The injury to plantation property has been extremely serious.

In English Harbour the injury to public and private property is very serious. The governor has suffered a great loss of property. In the dockyard all the buildings were destroyed: soldiers' barracks were ruined, the Middle Ground Buildings thrown into the sea. Government loss in English Harbour alone is £25,000. Wesleyan Chapel and Lady Grey's School were levelled, and Monk's-hill Barracks destroyed. Throughout the island 2000 buildings are unroofed, and 700 totally destroyed. By far the greater portion of these are the cottages of the labouring classes. In the harbour several vessels were either damaged severely or totally destroyed.

A small sloop, blown from Montserrat, arrived at Antigua in safety. The hurricane did not extend to Barbuda. The number of lives lost is said to be 30. Authentic accounts of eighteen had been received. Immense numbers of cattle and stock of all kinds have been destroyed. The largest trees were torn up by the roots, and houses were lifted 25 yards from their foundation.

At St. Kitts, the hurricane commenced at the same time as at Antigua. The moon changed strangely, the barometer fell, and the skies were unusually brilliant. At about four o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, the hurricane was at its height. During the night shocks of an earthquake were felt. In Pall-mall square, Irish Town, and New Town, the spectacle after the storm was awful. As for the country, it presented, after the hurricane, a most desolate appearance, as if the simoom of the desert had swept over it. The canes which were stripped



ST. KITTS.



FOREIGN ANIMALS IMPORTED FOR THE EARL OF DERBY

of their leaves seemed scorched by a hot wind. Every plant was withered. St. George's and St. Thomas's churches, Moravian churches, Wesleyan chapels, have been injured, also the garrison, and a large number of plantations. Several vessels in harbour were destroyed, and the crews, in many instances, perished. A coroner's inquest had been held on ten persons when the mail left.

The hurricane was felt at Nevis down to St. Thomas. At St. Thomas, the West India Company's steamers *Medway* and *Eagle* rode out the hurricane, with the assistance of the moorings, and by dropping two anchors. A French ship of 350 tons was wrecked, crew saved.

In Jamaica matters remained in about the same state as by last accounts. The House of Assembly had passed the Address in answer to Governor Grey's speech with one amendment, in which regret is expressed at the calling together of the Assembly, because it was feared the opportunity so anxiously sought by the inhabitants at their many public meetings for devising measures to avert the abandonment of properties, too far gone for beneficial support, had passed by; and because the propriety could not be seen of issuing Treasury Certificates to meet the deficiency in the Ways and Means of the year.

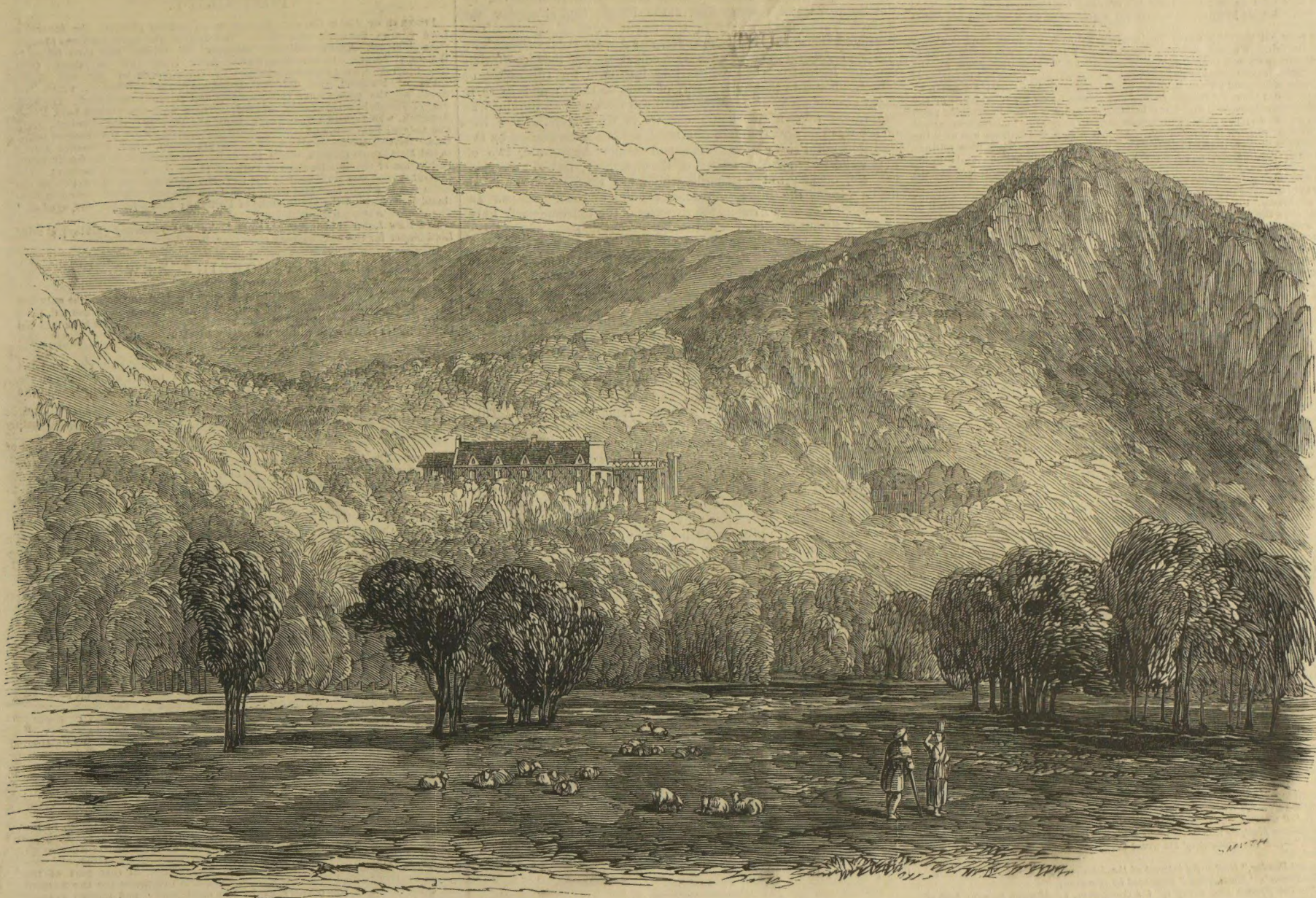
At a meeting of the Commissioners of Public Accounts a special meeting was ordered to be called on the 6th of September, to take into consideration the propriety of issuing island notes, agreeably to the 5 Vic., c. 55.

An insurrection had broken out at St. Domingo, between the blacks and mulattoes. Mr. Thompson, the British Consul at Cape François, Hayti, is said to be killed.

FOREIGN ANIMALS.

On the 10th instant, the ship *African*, from the Gambia, arrived in St. Katharine's Docks, with an interesting freight of very rare living animals, collected in various parts of Western Africa, by Mr. T. Whitfield, for the Earl of Derby, to add to his Lordship's unequalled collection at Knowsley, in Lancashire. Among them is a species of large Antelope, entirely new to naturalists, called by the natives *Dacoi*: the ears are a foot long, as shown in the centre of the Engraving. Here, also, is seen an unique specimen of the untameable *Lencoryx*, with its long slender horns, which when seen at a distance appear as one, issuing from the forehead of the animal, and with much probability is supposed to be the prototype of the fabulous unicorn.

On the other side of the *Dacoi* is shown the *Addax*, or Broad-Foot, with its heavy double curved or spiral horns. In front is the *Ruffron* of Gray: this is one of the most elegant of the gazelle tribe. Two species of *Cephalopus*, or Crested Heads, *coronata* and *Grim*, the latter with very short horns; the former with crest only; together with a pair of humped cattle, with peculiar formation of the head and horns: a *Rattel*, or Bee-eater; and a new species of Pelican, form the rest of the group illustrated.



CORRIMULZIE, FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DEE.

HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

TUESDAY, the 19th.—Mr. Charles Lyell and Dr. Robertson joined the Royal dinner party. The Queen took her usual morning walk to the top of Craig-an-Gowan. During her sojourn, her Majesty has visited the houses of several of the humblest cottars. One old woman, whose kitchen ingle her Majesty honoured by sitting down by, says she would not give the chair in which her beloved Sovereign sat for "a guede lan's lair."

Princess Royal being named as the donor. A messenger arrived at Castletown to-day, direct by Perth, through the Spittal of Glenshee, with the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Lord George Bentinck. Lord Henry Bentinck, who was shooting near Strathdon, passed, in the afternoon, on his way to England.

SUNDAY.—This day was very rainy—the first really bad day since her Majesty's stay. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, her Majesty and the Prince attended divine service at the parish church. The church was well attended, but few strangers were present. Mr. Anderson, the parish Minister, preached an excellent sermon from Paul's 1st Epistle to Timothy, 5th chapter and 8th verse: "Bodily exercise profiteth little; but godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Sir J. Clark, Mr. Anson, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon.

MONDAY.—The weather improved to-day. Her Majesty rode out in the forenoon with the ladies of her suite. In the evening a ball was given at the Castle to the persons in her Majesty's employment. The entertainment took place in a kind of temporary hall, which was decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The Queen having, on her permission being requested, intimated that she would witness the dancing, a raised seat, covered with crimson, was erected for the Royal party, and they were lighted into the ball-room by pine torches, borne by Highlanders in their national costume. A great number of those present were dressed in the same fashion, chiefly in the Stuart tartan, which her Majesty has made the holiday uniform of the Highlanders in her service at Balmoral; their ordinary one being, in accordance with her wishes, a dress of the Border tartan, commonly called Shepherd tartan. Her Majesty stayed a short time. The ball, however, was kept up with much spirit till far into morning. The Royal party were to leave Balmoral on Thursday, after luncheon, in order to be in Aberdeen

in time for the tide, and in London on Saturday. Great preparations were making in Aberdeen for a grand illumination in honour of her Majesty returning through the city on her way to London.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

We this week conclude our Deeside Sketches with a beautiful view of Corrimulzie, Sir Alexander Duff's shooting lodge, taken from the north side of the Dee. We spoke, last week, of the quiet loveliness of this retreat. The glen is luxuriantly wooded, and the riverside path covered with wild flowers.

In the column beneath, we have engraved the Linn of Dee, which was visited by the Queen on Thursday week. Here is the seventh and last bridge over the Dee. Close by is the Porter's Lodge to Invercauld House, a picturesque building, and beautifully situated among fine trees. Hitherto, we have gone along the north side of the noble river Dee; but at the Bridge of Invercauld we cross over to the south side, along which the road goes from all this way to the Linn of Dee. The water comes foaming and tumbling over through the rocky chasm in a truly romantic manner.

THE BALLOON ACCIDENT AT THE BOULOGNE FETE.

In our account last week of the ascent of M. Godard, we just alluded to the rapid termination of his aerial voyage in the sea off Boulogne, on the Wednesday of the Fetes. We now furnish an illustration of the event.

M. Godard ascended from the gas-works at Capécure, a village divided from Boulogne by the harbour and Liane. It was announced in the programme of the fete that his lady would accompany him; but the balloon filled so slowly, and at the time appointed for the start had so little ascensive power, that M. Godard was compelled to go alone—as it turned out, a fortunate chance. The wind was



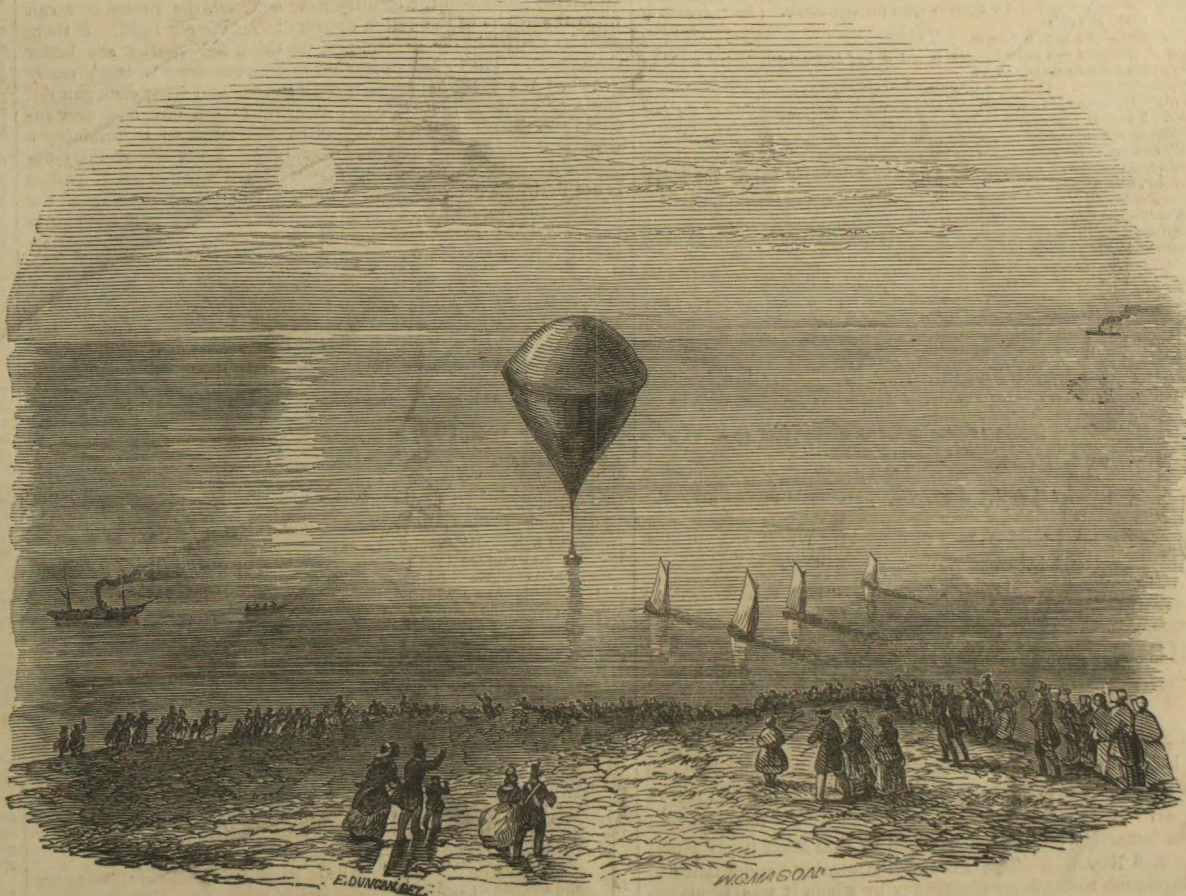
THE LINN OF DEE.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, went over the hill this morning in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. Yesterday evening her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Charles Lyell, late President of the Geological Society. The *Balmoral Correspondent* states:—"It is seldom in her excursions that the Queen does not gratify some mother's heart by condescendingly taking notice of her pretty chubby-cheeked darling, as it sports by the way-side. Her Majesty has taken drawings of all the finest scenes in the neighbourhood. She was occupied for sometime yesterday, near the bridge, in taking a distant sketch of Abergeldie Cattle, with the surrounding landscape and their fine wooded hills, Craig Enis and Craig-na-Ban, in the background."

THURSDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, drove this afternoon to Braemar and the Linn of Dee. Lord John Russell left this morning for Taymouth. The Duchess of Gordon arrived on a visit to the Queen.

FRIDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, walked out this morning. The Duchess of Gordon took her departure.

SATURDAY.—Her Majesty, attended by Viscountess Canning, rode out this morning to Invercauld Waterfall, sketching. Prince Albert went out shooting in the forenoon; and in the afternoon walked with her Majesty. "The presence of the Royal Family (says the *Balmoral Correspondent*) has been felt in our neighbourhood by the poor in many acts of kindness, and a number of poor old women have been presented with warm gowns, and other winter clothing, the



BALLOON DESCENT AT THE BOULOGNE FETE.

blowing from the S.W., so that he was certain to be carried to sea, and nothing could have been so favourable for his crossing the Channel had his machine held out. But his journey did not occupy a quarter of an hour from his rise to his fall.

We were on the cliffs above the sea-fort between Wimereux and Boulogne when he fell. We had met two dourlanders who inhabit a cottage on a slip of land at this spot; and in the spirit of "fraternising" that characterised all the proceedings, had accepted their invitation to *triquer* with them to the health of the Queen of England; when the cries of the children "An ballon! An ballon!" brought us out upon the heights to see it, followed by all the inhabitants of the adjoining preventive station. For a balloon in France is a wonderful thing; and the statement, that two may sometimes be seen up at once in London, is regarded with awe or respectful incredulity. At this period the balloon was over the pier, and the minute it got further out it began to drop. Some little sailing-boats observing this, shot out from the port after it: the balloon still fell, increasing in rapidity; and at last came plump into the sea, about a mile from land, with a splash that sent the water flying up in all directions round it.

We may mention that we were standing near the spot on which the unfortunate aeronauts, Pilatre de Rosière and St. Romain, fell, and were dashed to pieces, when their Montgolfier caught fire. An animated chase between the boats now began, far more so than the regatta in the morning had proved, for they were sure of a handsome recompense. One little insect of a craft, however, got ahead of the others, and in a few minutes succeeded in picking up the adventurous gentleman and his hazardous vehicle, with no other injury than a good wetting, as he had prudently furnished himself with a swimming-belt. He was brought back to Boulogne, none the worse, and landed on the Porte, where his wife and one or two relatives were anxiously awaiting him. It is curious that the French of the present day are not better aeronauts, when we consider that they, in a degree, invented balloons, and were the first to do anything extraordinary with them. The danger of the Montgolfier, and the expense of filling a gas balloon, have, we expect, retarded the advance of aeronautics amongst them.

A. S.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 1.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—The Sun rises at 6h. 4m., and sets at 5h. 34m.
TUESDAY, 3.—Old St. Matthew.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Day breaks at 4h. 13m., and twilight ends at 7h. 21m.
THURSDAY, 5.—New Moon at 2h. 1m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 6.—Faith.
SATURDAY, 7.—Saturn souths at 10h. 21m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 4.5 A. 4.23	M. 4.35 A. 4.55	M. 5.10 A. 5.25	M. 5.43 A. 5.6	M. 6.25 A. 6.50	M. 7.20 A. 7.50	M. 8.35 A. 9.15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. Bull," Colchester.—The sun has frequently spots upon it of various magnitudes, which are usually situated within 40° of its equator. The spot at present crossing the sun's disc is the largest the writer has ever seen. The time of these spots crossing the solar disc is about 13 days 16 hours; and, taking into account the advance of the earth in its orbit from W. to E., the approximate time of the period of the sun's rotation on his axis has been inferred to be about 25 days 10 hours. When two or more spots are on the sun at the same time, they preserve the same relative position towards each other. From this circumstance, as well as from the fact of the equal duration of their visibility, it is presumed that they are parts of the sun's own body, seen through accidental openings in the substance by which he is surrounded.

"A Subscriber," North Wales.—We have not room.
"Venator," A. E. L.—The property has not been announced for sale.
"A Constant Reader," Worcester.—See Knight's "Guide to Trade," Carver and Gilder. We cannot inform you as to the coloured inks.
"A Subscriber," Hier Top, should consult a solicitor.
"Amy Roberts,"—See Bechstein's "Chamber Birds," published by Orr and Co.
"P. B. L.,"—"Goodfellow," an "Old and Constant Subscriber."—The 3d of the month Indian Mail, by way of Southampton, has lately been discontinued.
"Cornelia,"—See the account of the Great Clock at Strasburg, in No. 39 of our Journal.

"A Constant Reader," Hull.—By interest at the Admiralty.
"E. G.,"—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.
"X. X.,"—The French Engraving of the Conception, by Murillo, may be had of Gambart, in Berners-street.
"M. C.," Neury.—The distribution of the Peninsular Medals is expected to be shortly announced.

"Pin," Bombay, is thanked for the Sketch, though we have not room to insert it.
"X. Y.,"—Aesthetics is the science which derives the first principles in all the arts from the effects which certain combinations have on the mind, as connected with nature and right reason.

"R. W.," Rathale.—Emigrant ships leave New York for South Australia.
"R. B. J.,"—The New Royal Exchange was opened by her Majesty in state. (See the account of the pageant and ceremony in No. 131 of our Journal.)
INELIGIBLE.—"A Trip in my Yacht," "M. C.," Guernsey; "R. C. M.," Cheltenham; "Peter," Sidmouth; "B. Norton," "S.," Enfield.

"H. B. A.," Montreal (postage unpaid).—Declined.
"S. G.,"—"Esoteric" is exterior, as opposed to "esoteric" internal. A scum, as used in the "Stove Catalogue," is a porcelain vessel in form resembling a wine-cooler. We cannot explain the Scotch origin.
"A Subscriber," Carrick-on-Suir.—We have not room.
"Witney,"—The "Nook" shall be engraved.

"Διδασκαλος,"—See the Government "Colonization Circular," sold at 90, Fleet-street.

"An Old Subscriber,"—See Burns's "Commercial Glance" for 1848.
"A Four Years' Subscriber," Greenwich.—Born in 1796.
"A Lover of Good Music,"—We cannot, at present, reply.
"E. H.," Holloway.—The plan suggested has long been tried, and discontinued.
"A Constant Subscriber," Birmingham.—Two Views of Messina will appear in our next week's Journal.

"C. C.," Brussels.—We do not know of any such work.
"J. T. P.," Dublin.—Butler's "Hudibras."
"E. F. P.,"—The Linnæan Society is located in Soho-square; and the Ornithological in the Lodge, St. James's-park.
"An Inquirer," Morcott.—Mille. Lind has sung portions of "God save the Queen."

"K. M.," Beeston.—The Service of the Established Church of Scotland.
"B. B.,"—The phenomenon of blushing, according to M. E. A. Lanth (Mém. de la Société, &c., Strasbourg), depends in part upon venous congestion; other physiologists, however, assert that it depends upon the capillaries. (See "Arcana of Science," 1832, p. 145.)
"J. V.," Dublin.—We have not room.

"C. W. B.," Newport.—A glass tumbler is not a bad hygrometer, to test a damp bed, by putting it between the sheets.
"Ignoramus," Oxford.—Your coin is, numismatically, of no value.
"A. Z. G.," Sherborne.—1. Nuremberg Counter. 2. Imaginary Coin of the last century. 3 and 6. Low countries. 4 and 5. Roman.

"A Correspondent,"—We cannot find room for the Cork Railway Views.
"W. T.," Pimlico.—We cannot take up the recommendation.
"A Constant Subscriber," Chelsea.—By a Lord Chamberlain's Order. The palace is, however, now closed.

"T. G.,"—Mario can reach C, but B flat is generally his highest note.
"Almariva,"—The music of the Count is, in some portions, transposed for Gardoni. We have not the edition of the work in question by us, but it may be concluded that the music would be published in the original key.
"W. S.,"—The announcement in the Liverpool paper, by Mr. Taylor, respecting the expected Comet, was erroneous. It has not yet been seen anywhere.

"A Constant Reader," Chester.—The appointment of the Governor-General of India is not usually understood to be made for a certain term.
"Bernard,"—should apply to a magistrate.
"D. Creswell,"—White precipitate ointment.

"D. A. W.,"—The coin sketched is a sovereign of Queen Elizabeth, struck between 1594 and 1596, and worth about 30s.
"An Old Subscriber," York.—The Marquis of Anglesey is Master-General of the Ordnance.

"Beta," Manchester, may purchase a Planisphere at Watkins and Hill's, Charing Cross. The Almanacs may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"Charles D.,"—Apply to the Secretary of the Royal Veterinary College, Camden-town.
"R. S.," Aberdeen, and "F. J. C.," Balfour.—We regret that we have not room.

BOOKS &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Mitchell's Ruins of Many Lands.—Every Child's History of England.—Milton's Prose works.—Early Travels in Palestine.
Music.—"Sol, tu, sei."—"Placido zeffiretto."—"No non verdetre mai."—"La Passione."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

The drama or melodrama of European Revolution continues to be played before the attentive audience of the civilised world. The tragic mantle seems for the present to have been transferred from Paris to Frankfort; and the phantom of German nationality to be playing the same fantastic tricks, as were played by that other grisly phantom the Red Republic. The Frankfort Assembly having failed to give satisfaction to the fierce democracy by whom it was primarily convoked, a minority in and out of the Assembly, has waged war

against it, employing the very same means as were employed by the Socialists and Communists of the French capital against the French National Assembly in the fearful days of June. The Frankfort insurrection was, however, more easily suppressed. The troops of Austria and Prussia were called to the defence of that singular legislative body which was instituted for the object of putting an end to the individuality of each of them; and by their ready co-operation, the insurrection of the German "Mountain" was suppressed after a two hours' conflict in the streets. The loss of life was not great in mere numbers; but the assassination by the insurgents of Prince Lichnowski and Major Auerswald, two of the most distinguished members of the Assembly, has given a character of atrocity to the struggle, which has rendered it quite as deplorable as the more protracted conflict of the Parisians. In Germany, too, as in France, the excesses of the extreme party have caused a strong reaction; and the day-dream of some of the foremost men of Germany—the unity of their Fatherland—has fallen almost into as much disrepute among moderate men, who desire order and law, as the best and indeed only foundations of real liberty, as the "Democratic" and Social Republic has fallen into in France.

The whole interest of the French crisis of the past week has been centered in the doings of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Happily, the crisis, unlike some of its predecessors, in this age, when crises are as plentiful as blackberries, has been, though an anxious, a peaceable one. Louis Napoleon has been quietly allowed to take his seat in the National Assembly, and has read from the tribune a short and well-judged, but by no means remarkable speech. This personage has an exceedingly difficult game to play. He has allowed his name to be used by parties who make a tool of him for their own purposes, not for his; and he has ambition enough of his own, as those flash-in-the-pan invasions of Strasburg and Boulogne testify, to shut his eyes against the unwelcome truth that his popularity, such as it is, is not personal and original, but traditional and secondhand. If he plays no part at all in the Assembly or in the streets, such *prestige* as his name has given him will be lost. If, on the contrary, he attempt to turn that *prestige* to account, and intrigue either for the Empership or Presidentship, it is equally certain that the game will be a losing one for him, and an exasperating one for the great bulk of the French nation. His wisest course will be to give a sincere and hearty support to General Cavaignac and the moderate Republic. If he have any of the stuff in him out of which great men are made, that alone will be the mode in which he can show it to advantage for himself or his country. The French know his ambition. They have yet to learn his ability, without which his ambition will be but an edged tool in unskilful hands to do himself an injury. General Cavaignac has, we think, acted with true prudence and correct judgment in allowing him to take his seat unchallenged. To have forbidden him, would have been to persecute him; and to have persecuted him would have been to aid him to climb into that pre-eminence of temporary triumph, which would have led to civil war and the long train of its consequent and inevitable evils. At the same time, every precaution has been taken, not against the individual merely, but against the parties that might make use of his name and position to create disturbance. There is reason to believe, that the next insurrection, when it does occur, will have some other name and pretext than Bonapartism.

THE melancholy death of Lord George Bentinck has filled the public with grief and regret. There was so much manly honesty in his character, such chivalrous gallantry in the battle he fought in defence of a falling cause; he was such a sturdy friend to, and such an admirable representative of, the national love of fair-play; and he combined in his own person so many of the virtues that the people of this country are most accustomed to honour, that his untimely death has excited an amount of sympathy and sorrow far beyond his real importance either as a public or a private individual. We have given elsewhere an account of his life and career, and of the circumstances attending his decease. There seems reason to think that the removal of his Lordship from the stage of politics, unhappy under every personal aspect as it must be considered, will nevertheless be the means of promoting a fusion of political parties. Under his bold and daring leadership, the party which he kept together was prevented from amalgamating with those under whose able auspices it had so long acted. There is none to supply his place; and his followers will doubtless drop gradually into the ranks from which they seceded, when Sir Robert Peel announced his determination to repeal the Corn-Laws. To Mr. Disraeli and the few who think with him, that old traditional influences form the only safe inspiration for political men, and that parties are far more important than the people whom they strive to govern, the fusion of dissevered friends likely to result from this catastrophe will, probably, appear an evil. To us, while we deeply sympathise with the personal deprivation which his party and the country have suffered, the probable result upon the affairs of the nation appears in a different light. If there must be parties in the Legislature, we think two parties are better than three. The line of demarcation between them is more easily drawn. We know better what each means and what each can do. But a powerful third party, now swaying to the one, and now inclining to the other, has but too often the effect of maintaining a weak and disunited Government in office, while the country demands a strong and unanimous one. Such a condition of parties is not desirable even for parties themselves, to say nothing of the national interests involved in their struggles. Without a leader, a party must fall; and we cannot see the materials out of which a new leader is to be formed for the party of Protection.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute £100, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the Welsh Educational Institution at Llandoverly, recently endowed by that venerable and benevolent Cambrian, Thomas Phillips, who has given £5000 for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the Principality to obtain as good an education as is to be found in the best public schools of England or Scotland.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—According to the arrangements at present known, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, with the Royal suite, it is expected, were to set out, on their return from Scotland, on Thursday last, the 28th instant. They were to leave Balmoral Castle on the morning of that day for Haddo House, on a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, where the Royal party intend to remain a day or two, and then proceed to Aberdeen, and embark on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* yacht; and should the weather be at all favourable they will land at East Cowes on Monday or Tuesday next, where every preparation has been made for the reception of the Court on the first day named. Should the weather be unfavourable, it is said to be her Majesty's intention to shorten the voyage by landing at Hull, and completing the journey by the North-Western Railway to London, en route for the Isle of Wight by the South-Western.

THE MARQUIS and March oness of Londonderry have, during the past week, received a succession of distinguished guests at their princely seat near Stockton-on-Tees. On Tuesday, the bazaar in aid of the funds for the erection of a new church at Thorpe, near Wynyard, under the auspices of the Marchioness, took place in the new station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and was resumed the next day: the proceeds of both days' sale realised close on £500.

MR. BOURKE, M.P. for Kildare, it is understood, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Blanche Wyndham, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Wyndham, of Petworth House, Sussex. The ceremony is to be solemnised in the course of next month.

THE GROTTOS AT OATLAND (which we engraved last week) was visited by the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and the leading nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, yesterday week. On Saturday the weather was unfavourable, and the visitors were few. The exhibition will be re-opened to-day (Saturday).

POSTSCRIPT.

FUNERAL OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—Yesterday (Friday) the funeral of Lord George Bentinck took place. The body of the noble Lord was brought from Welbeck Abbey yesterday morning by railway, and then taken to Harcourt House, Cavendish-square. After lying for a short time, the funeral was proceeded with. In consequence of the age of the Duke of Portland, he did not accompany the procession, which was small, all the proceedings being quietly and privately conducted. The Marquis of Titchfield acted as chief mourner. There were also present Lord Henry Bentinck, who returned from Scotland for the purpose; J. E. Denison, Esq., and Colonel Bentinck, and several of the personal friends of the deceased nobleman. Several private carriages closed the procession, which proceeded slowly to Old Marybone Church, where the coffin was deposited in the family vault, beside that of the late Duchess of Portland (Lord G. Bentinck's mother). The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Charlton. The inscription on the coffin was as follows:—"The Right Hon. Lord George Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, second son of the fourth Duke of Portland; died Sept. 21, 1848, aged 46." The church is being hung with black.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—Sir James Duke was yesterday (Friday) elected Lord Mayor for the next ensuing civic year.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly decided on Wednesday that there shall be only one Legislative Assembly in France under the new Constitution. It is asserted, however, that the vote will be recalled, and that a system similar to that in the United States of America will be ultimately adopted.

ITALIAN STATES.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—A letter from Paris states, on good authority, that the King of Naples has accepted the mediation of Great Britain and France, on the express condition that his right to re-establish his dominion in Sicily shall not be contested.

The *Patria* of Florence of the 21st inst. says that an engagement had taken place between the Neapolitan troops and the Sicilians at Aci-reale, ten miles from Catania, in which the Neapolitans were defeated.

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—The *Journal des Débats* announces that the insurrectionary movement in Baden, under the direction of M. Struve, had totally failed, even without the intervention of the Baden troops. M. Struve and his army have re-entered Switzerland.

HUNGARY.

According to the latest accounts, the main body of the Croats was defeated near Szala Czerszegh by the Hungarians. The Croats left 1500 dead upon the field, seventeen pieces of artillery, and three colours. The loss of the Hungarians was 123 killed, and 192 wounded.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARTIST TRIALS.

These trials, which were noticed in our Postscript of last week as having commenced on Friday evening before Mr. Justice Erie and Mr. Justice Williams, were resumed on Monday.

The names of the prisoners are:—Joseph Richie, 42, bricklayer; Alfred Able, 23, porter; William Gurney, 42, shoemaker; John Shepherd, 34, tailor; James Snowball, 32, joiner; James Richardson, 30, joiner; George Greenlade, 30, shoemaker; Henry Small, 31, joiner; Edward Scadding, 28, brass turner; William Burn, 44, shoemaker; Philip Martin, 45, newsman; William Lacey, 38, bootmaker; Thomas Jones, 39, shoemaker; Charles Young, 38, shoemaker; William Dowling, 24, artist; and Henry Argue, 23, shoemaker. They are charged in the indictment, being liege subjects of her Majesty, with having neglected their duty as such liege subjects, and forgetting their allegiance, with having, after the passing of an Act of Parliament called "An Act for the better Security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom," unlawfully, wickedly, and feloniously conspired together with divers other people, and wickedly compassed, imagined, and devised to levy war and insurrection against her Majesty, and depose her from the sovereign style and title of Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that they expressed such intention by divers overt acts afterwards mentioned. The indictment also alleged that the prisoners wickedly and feloniously assembled together, and conspired and conspired together to raise up insurrection in that part of the United Kingdom called England, with the intent to overthrow the Government and constitution of the country as by law established; and alleged as overt acts that the prisoners purchased and provided a large quantity of arms, consisting of swords, daggers, pikes, and pistols, with which they intended to fight, resist, and kill the troops of her Majesty and the police. Another overt act charged against the prisoners was that they wickedly and feloniously conspired together and with other persons to set fire to the police-stations, railway-stations, and other buildings, and that they provided combustibles for that purpose. The indictment likewise charged that the prisoners, in order the better to carry out their felonious and wicked designs, conspired together, and by means of secret and illegal clubs and associations holding secret correspondence with each other, endeavoured to effect those illegal objects, and intended to levy war against the Queen. In other counts the same description of offence was charged, but in different terms.

The whole of the defendants pleaded "Not Guilty." The principal witness against them was a man named Thomas Powell, who had been long one of their confederates, while at the same time being a spy in constant communication with the police, whose evidence before the police-magistrate has been already published.

The trial of Dowling lasted over Friday, Saturday, and part of Monday, on which latter day the jury retired at one o'clock, P.M., to consider their verdict, and at half-past nine o'clock returned into Court, with a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner on the second count of the indictment.

In the interim the following prisoners were then placed at the bar to plead:—William Lacey, 38, bootmaker; Thomas Fay, 20, closer; William Cuffey, 60, tailor; and George Bridge Mullins, 22, surgeon—on a similar charge to that against Dowling; and, after some evidence was adduced, the Court rose.

Mullins' trial was postponed till next session. On Tuesday, the trial of Cuffey, Lacey, and Fay was resumed with the evidence for the prosecution.—Thomas Powell, the approver, was the first witness called, and his evidence was almost precisely the same as that given by him on Friday, in the case of Dowling. The first part referred to the various Chartist meetings he attended, in common with the prisoners, from the 28th of July down to the 16th of August. He swore, as in his former evidence, that he attended these meetings merely for the purpose of exposing the proceedings to the authorities, and not with the view of assisting in the intended outbreak. He stated that he took no notes at the meetings, but committed his recollections to paper generally next day or the day after. This witness was under examination eight hours; and, after some further evidence, the Court adjourned.

On Wednesday the trial was resumed with the examination of witnesses for the prosecution, the evidence being chiefly that of the police, as to arrests, and seizures of pike-heads, pistols, powder, and ball; and the testimony of Barrett, Davis, and Baldwinson—Chartists who had given information to the police of the proceedings of their fellow-Chartists. Evidence was then given as to the proposed barricades, the recipes for combustible compounds, and the composition of the fire-balls found in the prisoners' possession. The evidence for the prosecution then closed, and the trial was again adjourned.

On Thursday, on the prisoners being placed at the bar, Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury at great length, and took a review of the evidence which had been adduced against his clients, Cuffey and Lacey. He believed that the man Powell was the originator of the plot, that it was that person who induced others to join different Chartist societies, and that he was—he would not say an accomplice—but that he was worse—he was a traitor and a spy. He laid a deep scheme to entrap and decoy the unfortunate men under trial into acts for which they were now placed at the bar. The learned counsel then contended that the other testimony could not be believed, and therefore the prisoners were entitled to a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Parry then addressed the jury to a similar effect on behalf of Fay. Several witnesses were then called, who stated Powell was not a man to be believed on his oath; and one of them swore that Powell had frequently recommended him and others to assassinate the police, and fire the houses in London. The Court then adjourned.

On Friday the trial was again resumed with the examination of witnesses, who stated that the approver, Powell, had offered to furnish them with daggers and fire-arms, if they would join the Chartists; and that they would not believe him on his oath. The case for the defence closed at a quarter before four o'clock. The Attorney-General then took a review of the evidence which had been adduced for the prosecution and defence, and contended that the jury would feel it their duty, in justice to the public, to return a verdict of guilty. If, however, the men at the bar were acquitted on the charge of felony, they would be liable to be indicted for high treason. There was no tyranny so great as the tyranny of a mob. The Attorney-General concluded his address at six o'clock, after which the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER STACEY.—The last Indian mail brings us the melancholy news of the death of this distinguished officer. The brave veteran died at Neumuch, on the 18th of July.

LONG SURVEY.—Died, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at Beddington, in the county of Surrey, in his 102nd year, George Hickson, huntsman to the Carews, of Beddington. He retained his faculties to the last, and died respected by all who knew him. His father and mother were servants in the family of Sir Nicholas Carew; he was born at Beddington, in the year 1746, and when a boy was taken into the service of the family, in which he remained until his death, leaving a grandson in the same service.

On Tuesday morning about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the large timber store attached to the premises of Messrs. Rigby and Wright, timber merchants and builders, Nelson-street, Liverpool; and so rapid was the progress of the conflagration, that in less than two hours the entire store, together with its contents, containing a quantity of valuable timber, was entirely destroyed. The store contained some of the finest descriptions of timber, in logs and planks, including mahogany, rosewood, oak, &c.; the damage done is estimated at nearly £2000.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—On Thursday her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners appointed six vessels to sail during the ensuing month of October from Deptford, calling at Plymouth for passengers; for South Australia, Port Philip, and Sydney. Each of these vessels carries 150 passengers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TESTIMONIAL AND DINNER TO THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening, a dinner of the parishioners of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, took place at Clunn's Hotel, Piazza, Covent-garden, for the purpose of presenting to the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester the plate subscribed for, in testimony of the services rendered by the Reverend gentleman whilst rector of the parish. The company was numerous; and in the course of the evening Mr. R. Few, the chairman, presented the plate, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. G. H. Bowers, B.D., by the parishioners and pew-tenants of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, on his retiring from the rectorship of that parish, occasioned by his appointment to the Deanery of Manchester." The testimonial consists of two elegant silver trifle stands, the columns representing the trunks of oak trees, tastefully adorned with acorns, and also a silver tea-kettle. The sum necessary for the purchase of the plate (£140) was all subscribed in the parish in a very short space of time. The Rev. gentleman had been rector of the parish for seventeen years.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual meeting of the supporters of this society was held, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, H. Pownall, Esq., in the chair. The report read by Mr. Mence, the secretary, stated that, during the past year, 8 new pensioners had been elected on the funds, making the present number 53, viz. 31 men and 22 women, the former receiving 27s. per month, and the latter 18s. Since the establishment of the institution in 1818, the number of pensioners had been 862, and the sum expended £54,611. In October next four more would be placed upon the funds. The finances were in a prosperous state, notwithstanding the absence of a festival during the past year. The Duke of Bedford had consented to become President for the ensuing year, and the Archbishops of York and Canterbury had consented to be Vice-Presidents. The late Luke Addington, Esq., had left the charity a legacy of £200. From the balance-sheet it appeared that after payment of the sum of £782 2s. 11d. to pensioners, a balance remained of £167 7s. 7d. A sum of £331 11s. 3d. was claimed by the society to be due from Mr. H. F. Richardson, the late Secretary. After the reading of the report some conversation took place amongst the members in reference to the late Secretary. £400, it was stated, was due from him when he resigned, of which sum he had since paid £100, and had agreed to pay the remainder in three years. The report was adopted.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday, a meeting of the friends of this charity was held at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. G. Bird in the chair. The society was founded twelve months since, for giving relief and granting pensions to decayed members of the various branches of the trade, their widows and orphans; also temporary relief to workmen in cases of accident; and likewise to form a separate fund for the erection of an asylum for decayed masters, their wives and widows. The report congratulated the members on the steady progress which was being made, the subscriptions and donations amounting to nearly £1000. The annual income was about £200, and it is proposed, as soon as it is increased to £300, to commence the relief fund.

SCHOOL OF ART.—This institution, founded by the Society of British Artists, held its initiatory meeting for the ensuing season on Monday evening in the Gallery at Suffolk-street. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was collected in order to hear the report, which, after some delay, was read by Mr. Hurlstone, who stated that the number of persons who had attended during the past season at the schools of art was 82, and this would have been considerably increased had the existence of the school been more generally known. The life academy was open every evening, and was very fully attended. The antique school, both day and night, and the school of the model, classically draped, which was exclusively appropriated to female students, was open three mornings in each week. Lectures were delivered twice every week on human and comparative anatomy, on perspective, and on the phenomena of nature in relation to landscape painting. This, however, was only a portion of the scheme which the schools embraced and proposed to carry out. But it was to be hoped that the society would receive credit for having effected so much towards the establishment of an important public school, almost wholly by their own resources, and without aid from the Government or the public. After a speech from Mr. Wise, the business of the evening terminated.

BIRKENHEAD DOCK ACTS.—On Tuesday, a meeting of bondholders under the Birkenhead Dock Acts took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, upon the requisition of the trustees for the purpose of sanctioning, or otherwise, the raising of £50,000 on preferential mortgages, in accordance with the provisions of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the several acts relating to the Birkenhead Commissioners, Docks, and to transfer the powers of the Commissioners to a corporate body, to be called the trustees of the Birkenhead Dock." Mr. William Ellice in the chair. The Chairman said that the immediate object of the meeting was to ascertain the opinions of the bondholders respecting the propriety of conferring on the trustees a power of raising the sum of £50,000, to be devoted to the completion of certain works, whose construction would enable them to derive a revenue from the undertaking. Until these works were formed there was no possibility of their obtaining any return upon the large sums already invested. Their plant of stock and materials, if brought into the market, would certainly produce a large sum, but it would be sold at a great sacrifice—probably at half what it was worth—and the trustees had, therefore, thought their most prudent course to be the one they had adopted, of asking from the bondholders this further sum, for which, in his opinion, very ample security was given.—Sir I. L. Goldsmid moved a resolution to the effect that power be given to the trustees to grant preferential mortgages on the rates and tolls of the docks for a sum not exceeding £50,000. Mr. J. Bailey, jun., M.P., seconded the motion. The resolution passed unanimously. A motion was also carried, to the effect that the proceedings of the meeting be transmitted to each bondholder, who should be requested at the same time to intimate whether he was desirous of taking any portion of the preferential bonds, and to what amount. The meeting then separated.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—Since the concert accorded by Miss Jenny Lind in July last, the best hopes have been entertained for the completion of the building in the Fulham-road. The Committee intend to commence the eastern wing, together with the new chapel, as early in the forthcoming spring as may be found in accordance with the funds subscribed for that purpose. The Rose Charity fund, for the relief of discharged patients who necessities constitute a claim, is progressing with the greatest satisfaction to the benevolent founders.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—At a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, held at the company's house, in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, Sir James Law Lushington in the chair, on the question of the recent gallant services of Lieutenant-Edwards, at Mooltan, having been brought forward, the Chairman read the following resolution of the Court of Directors, on the subject, and also the letter from the Commissioners for the affairs of India approving of such resolution:—"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 13th September, 1848.—The Chairman having called the court's attention to the despatches from the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, announcing the military operations carried on against the rebel forces of the Dewan of Mooltan, by Lieutenant, now Brevet-Major, H. B. Edwards, of the Bengal Army, as communicated to the court by the secret committee on the 23rd and 26th ult. Resolved unanimously that this court do present to Major Edwards a gold medal in testimony of their high approbation of the important services rendered by him in raising and organising a large force in a foreign territory under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, in wrestling, within a very brief period, an extensive tract of country from the power of the rebels, in skillfully combining his forces with those of an ally, and in signally defeating the troops of the enemy in two pitched battles—thus evincing the possession, in the flower of his youth, of all those qualities which form and enoble the character of the British officer."—India Board, Sept. 21, 1848.—Sir, I am directed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you that they cordially approve of the resolution, passed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the 13th inst., proposing to grant to Brevet-Major H. B. Edwards a gold medal, in acknowledgment of the distinguished services lately rendered by that officer in the territories of Lahore.—I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) THOS. WYSE.—J. D. Dickinson, Esq."

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The adjourned meeting of Bank of England proprietors was held on Wednesday in the Court-room, for the purpose of taking the votes upon the question of the dividend. At the meeting held the previous week, the directors had proposed that there should be a payment for the half-year of 3½ per cent., without any deduction for income tax; and an hon. proprietor, Mr. Fielder, had thereupon moved an amendment that the dividend be 3½ per cent., and that, in addition, a bonus of 1 per cent. be paid. The voting commenced at the meeting on Wednesday, shortly after 11 o'clock, and continued until the afternoon, when the ballot closed, and after a short time Messrs. Sutton, Greville, Pyne, and Cazenove, the scrutineers, reported the numbers to be as follows:—For a dividend of 3½ per cent., 138; for 3½ and 1 per cent. bonus, 123; majority for the original resolution, 15. The dividend, therefore, is as proposed by the directors, viz. 3½ per cent. for the half-year. Mr. Fielder then rose and remarked that he hoped the court would give him credit for not having any desire to create opposition against the executive, as he acted upon principle, and was satisfied the directors conducted the business of the corporation with much ability. The Governor, in reply, said that Mr. Fielder had, no doubt, acted consistently. The court then adjourned.

EMIGRATION.—A meeting was held on Tuesday, at Simmonds's Colonial Rooms, Bucklersbury, with the object of forming a society, to be called "The Canadian Freehold Farm Investment Society, for the purposes of Emigration."—Mr. Lloyd, on taking the chair, said that it was proposed to found the society on the principle of building societies, which had succeeded so well, and the district contemplated for settlement was that part of Canada which was bounded by the three great lakes—Erie, Huron, and Ontario. It might be called the garden of the world, being covered with vegetable mould to the depth of three or four feet, growing every sort of garden tree naturally; and, in fact, containing every requisite for prosperity except labour. He had lately made a tour through the country, and the impressions left on his mind were of the most agreeable description. The society to be found there was quite English in its character, free from those peculiarities which were generally imputed to the inhabitants of the States, and distinguished by a warmth of hospitality which would make the emigrant almost forget that he was so far from home. Land was cheap; so cheap as to be almost within the reach of every one, and the modes of preparing it for cultivation were of the simplest description. There was plenty of it to be had in all states, from wild nature to perfect cultivation, and in all sorts of blocks, from eighty or a hundred acres to as many thousands, and its transfer was quite free from those legal technicalities which were found to be so embarrassing in England. He had only further to say, that the object of the present meeting was to open up the advantages he had recapitulated to the working classes of this country by means of an association framed on the principle of the building societies.—Resolutions were then passed, pledging those present to the formation of such a society, after which the meeting separated.

THE REFUGES FOR JUVENILE DESTITUTE DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.—On Wednesday, a meeting of Governors and General Committee of the above institution—an asylum for the destitute of both sexes, who, on their discharge from prison, or from having lost their character by dishonest practices, are unable to procure an honest maintenance—was held in the board-room of the male establishment at Hoxton. The report stated that the want of more adequate accommodation—especially for the female establishment—has been long felt. A resolution to erect a new asylum at Dalston has been passed, the cost of which for the purchase of the ground would be £3000, and for the building £6000. During the past year 350 males and females had been received, making a total of about 7000 since its institution in 1805. The boys are employed in shoemaking, tailoring, and cutting firewood; the girls in sundry needle and household-work, and both receive a daily course of religious and intellectual training. The former are provided for by apprenticeship, emigration, &c.; the latter by servitude or other employment.

WESTMINSTER REGISTRATION.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last, F. Bayley, Esq., the Revising Barrister, held a Court in the Vice-Chancellor of England's Court, Westminster-hall. Mr. G. Huggett and Mr. G. Edgar Dermes, solicitors, appeared for the Liberal party. The result of the revision is as follows:—St. Clement, 2 claims allowed, 2 disallowed, 6 struck off (dead). St. James's, 3 claims allowed, 1 disallowed, 6 dead. St. Mary le Strand, 1 claim disallowed. St. Martin's, 3 claims allowed, 7 dead. In St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, and the Savoy, there were no claims and no alterations. In St. John's 3 claims were made—2 disallowed and 1 allowed. In St. Margaret's there were no claims—one name was struck off on the ground that no house existed in the nursery gardens which had constituted the title to vote. In St. Anne's one claim was disallowed. In St. George's 8 claims were made—5 were allowed and 3 disallowed, on account of informality in the mode of claiming registration. Mr. Huggett raised a new point in the latter case, that of T. Bowles, of St. John's-street, whose claim to be put upon the list was objected to by Mr. Rogers, the Vestry Clerk of the united parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's, on the ground that he had not paid the rate made on the 21st May, 1847, before the 21st of July, 1848. Mr. Huggett contended that by the 27th sec. of 2 William IV., it was not necessary for the claimant to have paid any rate made subsequent to the commencement of the electoral year, and, consequently, that the rate made in May, 1847, having been imposed after the electoral year had begun, the claimant was entitled to have his name inserted on the list of voters for 1848-9. The Revising Barrister, after consulting the Act, stated that the claim must be allowed, and added that the person who had drawn the Act entertained the same opinion. The result of the decision, if confirmed by the practice of other Revising Barristers, will be to exonerate rate-payers henceforth from the effects of the rate-paying clause of the Reform Bill, which was somewhat modified by the Act passed during the last session, known by the name of "General Evans's Act."

NOTICE.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SEPT. 27, 1848.—With a view to simplicity and economy in the accounts of the Money Order Office, it has been found necessary to lay down the following rules:—1. Every money order issued on or after the 6th October, 1848, must be presented for payment before the end of the second calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in October, it must be presented for payment before the end of December), otherwise a new order will be necessary, for which a second commission must be paid. 2. As already notified to the public, if an order be not presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in October and not presented before the end of the next October), the money will not be paid at all. 3. As, after once paying a money order, by whomsoever presented, the office will not be liable to any further claim, the public are strictly cautioned—*a.* To take all means to prevent the loss of the money order. *b.* Never to send a money order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof. *c.* To be careful, on taking out a money order, to state correctly the Christian name as well as the surname of the person in whose favour it is to be drawn. *d.* To see that the name, address, and occupation of the person taking out the money order are correctly known to the person in whose favour it is drawn. 4. Neglect of these instructions will lead to delay and trouble in obtaining payment, and even risk the loss of the money. These instructions, together with some others of minor importance, will be found printed on every money order.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.—The Registrar-General's weekly return states the births registered during the above week to have been 1250 in number, of which 638 were males and 612 females. The deaths during the same period were 1038 (541 males and 497 females), being 66 above the weekly average for the last five summers, and 222 less than the births.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A BISHOPRIC IN CHINA.—After mature deliberation, much discussion, and urgent preaching, it is arranged to create a new bishopric in the Celestial Empire. The Colonial Bishops' Committee recommend that this be accomplished without further delay. The plan has received the general approval of Her Majesty's Government. The See is to be fixed at Victoria, in Hong Kong. The total sum, says the report, available for the endowment, may at present be reckoned at £18,000, of which nearly one-half has been given by two noble-minded individuals, a brother and sister, who have besides offered £2000 more for the erection of a college. The other portion was collected at the different churches, five years ago, in obedience to the Bishop of London's Letter, urging that a general appeal should be made throughout his diocese for this especial object. An annual allowance from the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and a grant of £6000, are also to be made, which, altogether, are barely sufficient for the endowment; an appeal, therefore, to the liberality and self-denial of the favoured members of our Church is made by the committee. By the recommendation of the committee, the Bishop is also to be the Warden of the College—not Visitor, but Warden; and that duty is to consist in preparing a body of students, native and European, for ministry in his diocese.—*Church Times.*

THE NEW DEAN OF CARLISLE.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. D. Hinds, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford, to the vacant deanery of Carlisle. Dr. Hinds is chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, examining chaplain to the Archbishop of Dublin, and holds the valuable living of Castleknock, to which he was presented by the Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Hinds was formerly Vice-Chancellor of St. Alban-hall, Oxford.

DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

In the Postscript to our Journal of last week, we communicated to our readers the afflicting intelligence of the death of Lord George Bentinck, second surviving son of his Grace the Duke of Portland, of Welbeck Abbey, near Worksop, Notts. The melancholy announcement was received in the metropolis on Friday morning, with a deep sensation of regret in every circle. Its suddenness was, indeed, appalling. Of all the public characters of the day, there was no one of whom we less thought to hear this painful intelligence. Young, energetic, confident, hopeful, persevering, and entering into new antagonisms every day, his Lordship was commencing, as it seemed, a long and vigorous career. "There is too much reason," says a contemporary, "to fear that three sessions of overwhelming toil have worn and torn the fibre that promised otherwise a green old age. The man whose heart was with huntsman and hound, the racer and the starting-post, under some strong and almost unaccountable impulse, devoted himself for three years to days of calculation and nights of debate, to the study of blue-books, to the investigation of arithmetical errors and moral inconsistencies. For three years he sustains the unequal strife, and then sinks in a moment as he breathes the springy turf and breathes the balmy air of his first boyish haunts on his father's domain."

The circumstances connected with this mournful event have been thus related with minute accuracy (as we have learned from inquiry in the neighbourhood) in the *Sheffield Times* of Saturday:—

"His Lordship was found dead in a field near Welbeck, at 20 minutes past 11 on Thursday night. The first intelligence of the shocking event reached us yesterday in the forenoon, by our reporter, who heard of the circumstance in the morning while at Rotherham. From an intimation there received he made some inquiries at the Crown Inn, and learnt that the sad tidings had reached there during the night, by a man servant from Welbeck, who had driven over with a horse and gig to meet the 3.44 a.m. down train at Masbro', in order to convey a special message to Edinburgh, to Lord George's younger brother, Lord Henry Bentinck, who was on a shooting excursion in Scotland."

"The account given by the messenger during his brief stay at the Crown Inn was to the following effect:—On Thursday afternoon, Lord George Bentinck, having been invited to dine at Thoresby Park, the seat of Lord Manvers, started on foot and alone from Welbeck, intending to go across the fields to Thoresby Park—a distance of about five miles. His Lordship's valet was at the same time despatched with a horse and gig, to take forward a change of dress for his master. His Lordship did not arrive at Thoresby at the appointed hour, and inquiries were therefore made of the valet as to the cause of the delay. He said that before he set off he saw Lord George Bentinck crossing Welbeck Park, and that he afterwards saw him in a field between two and three miles on the road to Thoresby."

"After waiting some time, as his Lordship did not arrive, the valet drove back to Welbeck, to see whether Lord George had returned home; but finding that his Lordship was not there, he drove back again to Thoresby, thinking that by that time he might have arrived. Apprehensions that all was not right now began to be entertained, and servants were dispatched in all directions in search of his Lordship. The valet proceeded along the footpath in the way to Welbeck, and on approaching a gate he observed a human body lying motionless upon the ground. On going close to it he discovered that it was the body of his master, Lord George Bentinck, and that life was totally extinct."

The reporter then proceeded to Welbeck Abbey, where he received from Mr. Kilk, the Duke of Portland's steward, and Mr. Gardiner, Lord George Bentinck's valet, the following particulars:—

Lord George, with the intention of spending a few days at Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, started, on Thursday, from Welbeck, on foot, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to walk through Welbeck Park and across Sherwood Forest to Thoresby, distant by the foot-road about five miles. Before setting out he gave his valet a number of letters to seal for post, after doing which he was to drive over to Thoresby, in time to assist Lord George to dress for dinner. The valet, accompanied by a groom set out soon after his Lordship, but by a

different route; and, at a distance of about a mile and a half from Welbeck, in the park, he was enabled to see Lord George, who was walking forward at a very brisk pace; so brisk, indeed, that the valet told the groom to drive quicker, or they would be beaten by the pedestrian. The valet, on reaching Thoresby, announced that his master was on his way; he was expected shortly after five o'clock; but failing that, and not reaching Thoresby by the usual dinner-hour, Earl Manvers and family, after waiting a considerable time, sat down without their expected guest. The valet naturally felt some uneasiness at the non-arrival of his master, and the only conjecture he could form was that his Lordship had been followed by a messenger, conveying intelligence of importance, which had induced him to return to Welbeck. At nine o'clock, Lord George was still absent. The valet, at the direction of Lord Manvers, then drove back to Welbeck, to ascertain the cause of the unexpected delay. Having learnt from the steward that nothing had been seen or heard of his Lordship since his departure, the valet caused three or four grooms to take each a lantern and walk out into the park, where he joined them. He then directed them to proceed towards Thoresby in a certain direction, and himself, accompanied by one man, proceeded across the park in the direction of the road which he knew his Lordship had taken. It was now about 11 o'clock. The valet and his companion, each with a lantern, carefully searched the path as they walked through the park, but ineffectually. When they had got clear of the park, and had passed through a gate leading into a grass-field, at the back of the village of Norton, the valet, being in the rear of his companion, stumbled over an object extending to the edge of the footpath, and on throwing down a stream of light, they were horrified at beholding Lord George, perfectly motionless, lying on his face among the long grass. He was quite dead, and apparently had been so for some hours. One hand grasped tightly a large walking-stick, and in the other there was a quantity of grass. His hat was lying a little in advance. Judging from the appearance of the surrounding grass, he had never moved after falling. He was quite free from any external indications of violence. His watch, still going, was in his pocket; his pocket-book and betting-book were undisturbed, and he had about his person a considerable sum of money. In short, it was quite clear to the valet that he and the groom were the first who had approached the body in its lonely resting-place. It was twenty minutes past eleven o'clock when the shocking discovery was made.

Mr. Gardiner, the valet, having got all the men about him, despatched them in various directions for medical aid. He would not allow the body to be disturbed, but stood by it till the arrival of Mr. Henry Hase, of Worksop, surgeon. After that gentleman had examined the corpse, it was removed to Welbeck in a drag.

Mr. Hase conjectured that his Lordship had been attacked by apoplexy, or some affection of the brain, which had caused instant death. His dissolution must have followed very closely upon the first attack, for his lifeless body was found not more than half a mile beyond the point where the valet had observed his Lordship, apparently in perfect health.

Until within a fortnight past, Lord George was thought to be suffering in health to some extent, from over-strenuous exertions in Parliament. He was on the course at Doncaster Races, however, a portion of each day in the previous week; and, having continued to abstain from excessive mental labour, he appeared to have recruited his strength considerably.

The intelligence of the afflicting catastrophe was withheld from the Duke of Portland for some time, under the belief that his Grace's constitution (for he is now in his eightieth year) would be unable to sustain the severity of the shock. The venerable Duke was stricken with the most absorbing grief when the melancholy intelligence was communicated to him. He secluded himself in his private apartment, and was not for some time seen by any one save his own children.

A telegraphic despatch was sent to the Marquis of Titchfield, the heir to the dukedom, who was in London. Expresses were also sent to Lord Henry Bentinck, who is in Scotland on a shooting excursion; and to Lady Charlotte and J. E. Denison, Esq., M.P., who were in Lancashire.

It is stated in the *Nottingham Journal* that Lord George Bentinck was severely attacked two months ago by pleurisy, the effects of which were still visible after he was considered to have recovered from the attack. His medical adviser in town had repeatedly remonstrated of late with him on account of his close and continuous application to study when preparing for his speeches in Parliament, and distinctly warned him, that if he persevered he would be perilling his life. His Lordship had been known on several occasions to shut himself up in his room for twelve or thirteen hours consecutively, preparing for his conflicts in the House of Commons. An alteration in his manner, as well as in his bodily appearance, had been observed for some months past by his servants. He was very much excited at the Doncaster Races, in the previous week, especially towards the close and when leaving the stand. This was accounted for by his friends from the fact, as we are assured, of his having won £80,000 at the St. Leger. It is no secret among the members of the Turf, that Lord George was, conjointly with Lord Clifden and Mr. Mostyn, proprietor of Surplice, the horse that won both the Derby and the St. Leger. Since the conclusion of the Doncaster Races, the noble Lord had been residing with his father at Welbeck Abbey.

THE INQUEST.

On Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, Mr. Falkner, of Newark, one of the coroners for the county, opened his court at Welbeck Abbey, and proceeded to inquire into the cause of the death of Lord George Bentinck.

A jury of gentlemen farmers having been sworn, the body of deceased was inspected. Death had left no painful trace upon the features of the departed nobleman; a cheerful smile was diffused over the face.

The first witness called was—

William Parks, who said: I have been in the service of the Duke of Portland nearly seven years, as lady's footman. I always waited at breakfast, and saw Lord George every morning when he was at Welbeck. He came there on Monday, the 11th inst., from town. He went several times to Doncaster during the races last week; I believe, four days. He always breakfasted at home. He was always at home at night to dinner. I waited at dinner. I never saw him in better health or spirits than since he last came home. On Thursday morning last he ate a good breakfast, and was in very good spirits; he breakfasted with the Duke of Portland, Sir William Symonds, and Lady Harriet Bentinck. He took no luncheon. He remained at home till about 20 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he set out to walk to Thoresby, where he was going to stay two days with Lord Manvers. In the morning of Thursday he was occupied in his dressing-room writing letters.

Richard Lenthall: I am the helper in the stables at Welbeck. On Thursday last, about five minutes past four, I started with a gig from Welbeck to Thoresby with Mr. Gardiner, valet to Lord George Bentinck. On the road Mr. Gardiner drew my attention to his Lordship, and, on turning round, I saw him walking past the Reindeer-park corner, by the footpath towards Thoresby. I never saw him afterwards alive. I went forward to Thoresby. His Lordship never reached there. I left his Lordship's valet at Thoresby, and returned with the carriage to Welbeck. I was called out of bed at night, and asked if I had seen Lord George on my way home, as he had not reached Thoresby. I got up, and, along with the gardener and George Wilson, went to search for his Lordship. We took lanterns with us, and followed on the foot-road I had seen him taking. We found the body of his Lordship lying close to the gate which separates Kennel Water-meadow. He was quite dead and lying on his face. His hat was a yard or two before him, having evidently been thrown off in falling. He was lying flat upon his face, and one of his arms was under him. I left the men with the body, and immediately started for Mr. Hase, of Worksop, surgeon.

Corroborative evidence to the same effect having been adduced, Mr. J. Shirley Mills, assistant to Mr. Ward, of Wellow, surgeon, deposed: I was not acquainted with Lord George Bentinck, and never saw him alive. I was sent for on Thursday night, and was at Welbeck when the body of Lord George Bentinck was brought there. It was then about two o'clock. Life had been extinct some hours. I was present when his Lordship's clothes were removed. There were no external marks of violence, except a considerable contusion about the left eye. It was such a contusion as would be produced by a fall. The bridge of the nose was also injured a little, and the left side of the tongue appeared to be injured by the teeth. There was also some extravasated blood under the skin of the chest, and the right side. His pockets were opened in my presence, and in them was £12 10s. in gold, and £1 8s. 4d. in silver, and in his pocket-book there was a cheque for £100 and two £5 notes, besides other papers. I was told that there was also a promissory note for £5000, but that I did not see. His betting-book, his gold pencil, and gold watch and chain, were also found in his pockets. He had two valuable rings on his fingers. I have this morning assisted Mr. Ward in making a *post mortem* examination of the head and body. From that examination I am of opinion that he died from a violent spasm of the heart. We found the organs of the body generally healthy, with the exception of the right lung, of which there were adhesions to the side.

Mr. W. S. Ward, of Wellow, surgeon: I have known Lord G. Bentinck many years, and when in the country, was his regular medical attendant; but I had not seen him since he came from town last. I have this day opened the body, and am of opinion that he died from spasm of the heart. There was very little food in the stomach, but there was no morbid appearance beyond congestion, which prevailed over the whole system. There was emphysema of the lungs, and old adhesions from former diseases. The heart was large and muscular, and covered with fat. It contained no blood, and bore the appearance of irregular contraction.

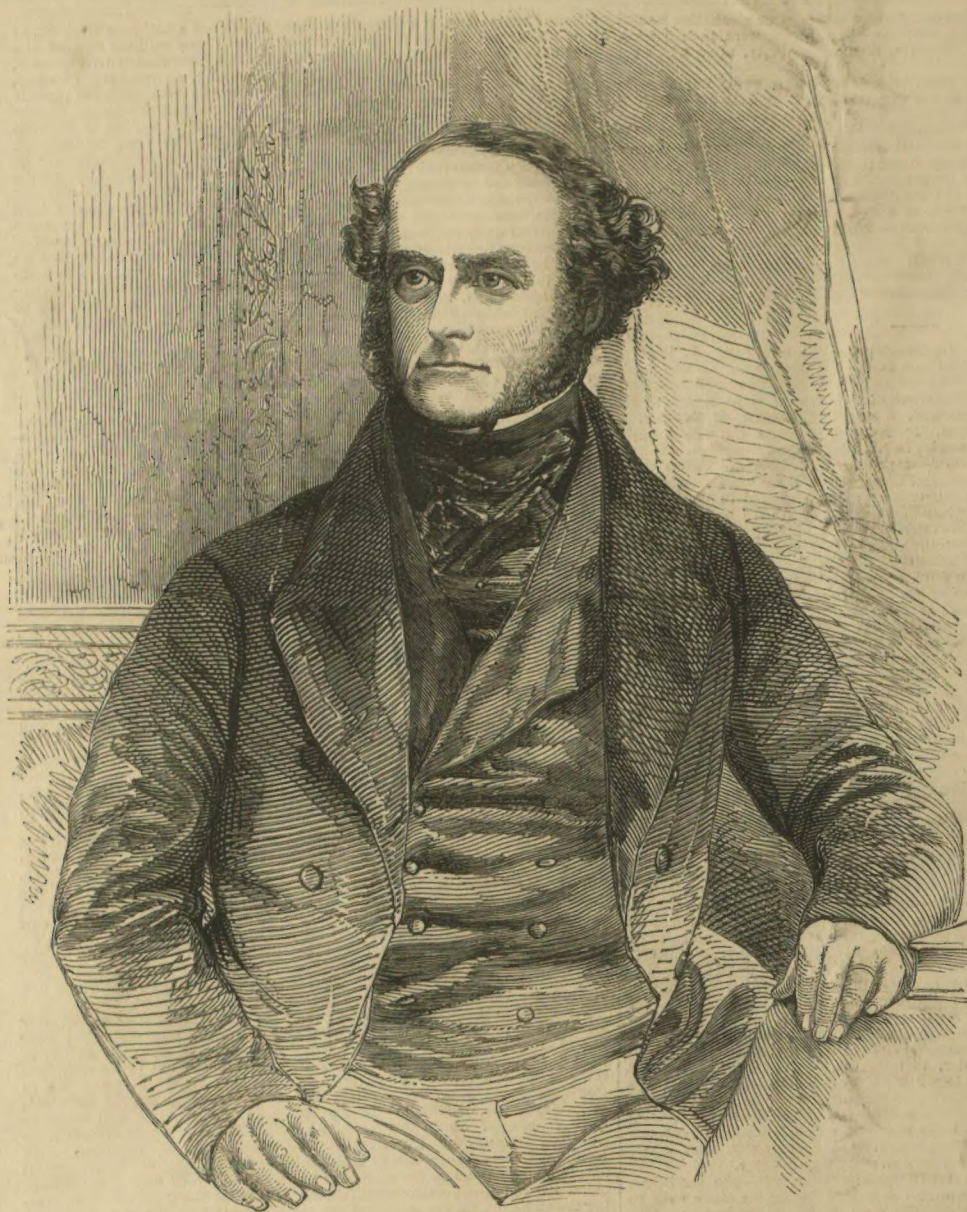
A juryman inquired as to the state of the brain of the deceased?

Mr. Ward: It was perfectly healthy, with the exception of a little venous congestion in about the same ratio as the other organs.

The Coroner read over the depositions of the witnesses, and the Jury immediately returned a verdict that his Lordship had died by the visitation of God, to wit, of a spasm of the heart.—The inquest concluded shortly after two o'clock.

Lord George, it appears, had possessed of a considerable amount of ready money, and other personal property. He owned an estate in Norfolk, known as Orange Farm. He also possessed some property in Scotland. So great was the benevolence of the deceased, that on several occasions he has been known to re-establish tradesmen and others overtaken by misfortune, on finding that their intentions had been good, merely exacting a promise that, if ever an opportunity presented itself, he should be repaid. During the two years of famine he subscribed upwards of £1000 for the relief of the distressed Irish.

Among the tributes of respect to the memory of the lamented nobleman, was the hoisting of colours half-mast high on board the ships in the ports of Sunderland and Ipswich. In the Thames, a similar observance has been paid on board every ship belonging to the fleet of the General Steam Navigation Company; and the same mark of respect has been displayed generally among the shipping in the Pool and in the docks. When the melancholy tidings reached Antwerp,



PORTRAIT OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.

Rotterdam, Havre, and other foreign ports, the colours on the British ships were also exhibited half-mast high, and much regret prevailed at the loss of the best friend of the shipping interest.

MEMOIR OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

LORD GEORGE FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK was the second surviving son of William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, the present Duke of Portland. His mother, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the well-known General Scott, of Balmorie, in Fifeshire, derived, in the female line, from the families of the famous Scottish worthies, Balliol and Wallace. General Scott was of very eccentric notions. By his will he prohibited any one of his daughters from marrying a nobleman; and provided that disobedience on this point should entail a forfeiture of the testamentary bequest. Despite, however, of this injunction, the three ladies all came in the sequel peeresses, and by an arrangement amongst themselves preserved their fortunes: the eldest, who succeeded to the chief portion of her father's great wealth, married the Duke of Portland; the second became the wife of Francis Lord Doune; and the third, the widow of the Right Hon. George Canning, was elevated to the peerage in her own right, after the lamented decease of her distinguished husband.

Lord George Bentinck was born at Welbeck, near Worksop, on the 27th of February, 1802. Up to his seventeenth year his studies were pursued at home. His Lordship having adopted the army as a profession, was appointed, about the year 1819, to a cornetcy in the 10th Hussars and in the year 1822 he exchanged

from that corps into the 41st Regiment of Foot, with the intention of accompanying his uncle, the celebrated statesman, Mr. Canning, just appointed Governor-General, to India, in the capacity of military secretary. The sudden death, however, of Lord Castlereagh, and the necessity there existed for retaining Mr. Canning as leader in the Lower House with the seals of the Foreign Office, interrupted this course at the last moment—so late, indeed, that the luggage of uncle and nephew had been sent on board the *Jupiter* frigate. Upon this change of events George continued to fulfil the duties attached to this honorary appointment at home until the year 1825, when he exchanged into the 2nd Life Guards, with which regiment he served about twelve months. The cause of his leaving one day off Newmarket Heath with the late Duke of York, perhaps even as great a lover of the turf as Lord George himself, the Commander-in-Chief made his friend an offer of an unattached majority, then vacant, which his Lordship at once accepted. In 1828 he became member of Parliament for the borough of Lynn, and in 1835, seeing that there was no prospect of either active service

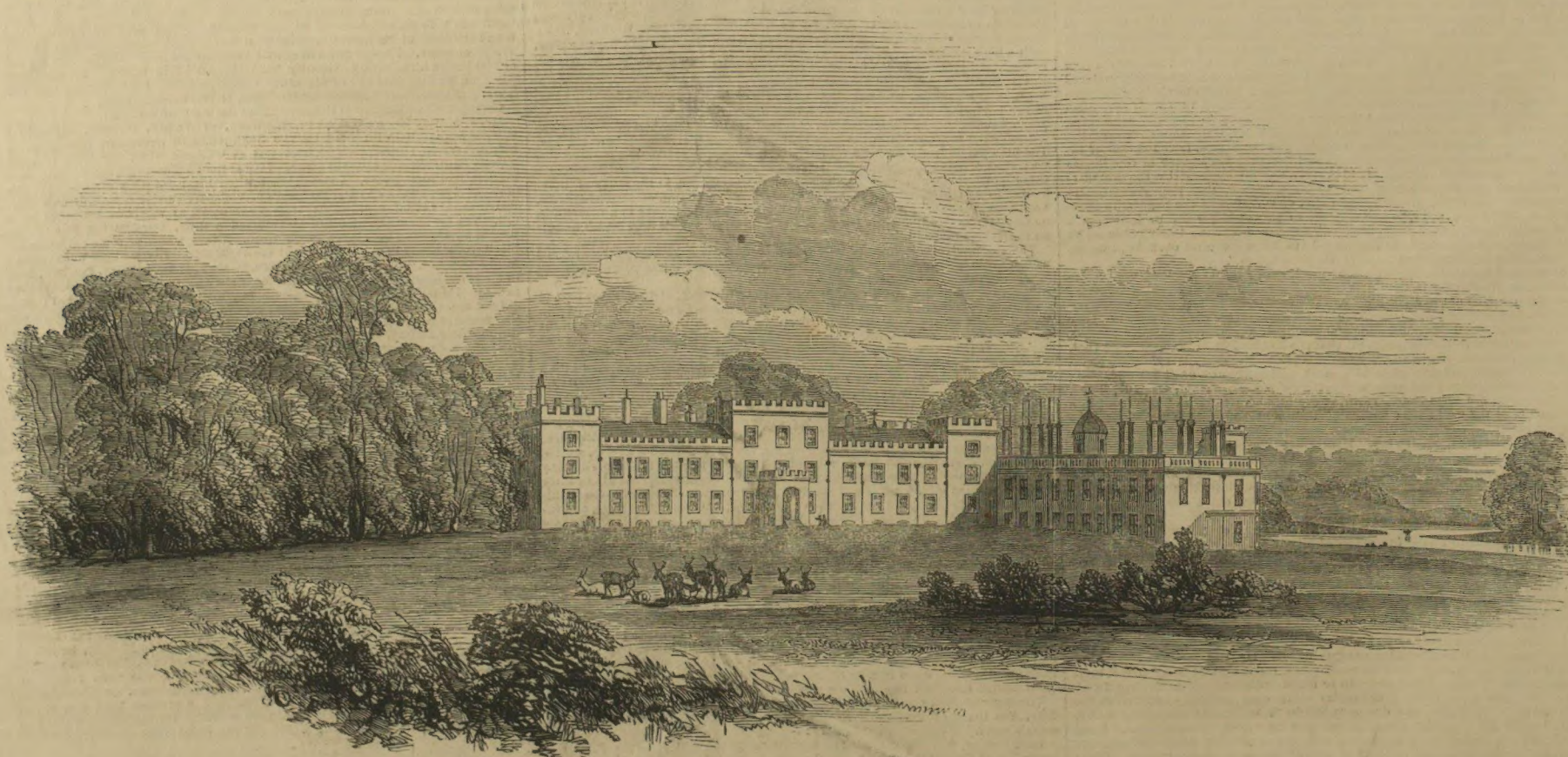
or promotion, he retired from the army altogether by the sale of his commission. His Lordship imbibed an early inclination for field and other national sports, and for a considerable period evinced all that active energy for the chase which he afterwards transferred to its more costly companion—the turf. The latter was a pursuit which eventually worked equally to his own fame, and the advantage of the sport he so warmly affected. The strength of his Lordship's stud was at one time enormous: in the year 1844 he had forty horses running in public, and somewhere near a hundred in all. Amongst the more celebrated of his horses may be named Grey Monus, Crucifix, Naworth, Pluto, Misdeal, Croton Oil, and Gaper. It is not, however, as a mere owner of race-horses that we would allude to Lord George's connexion with the turf. As a re-

former of its abuses his name will live as long as Englishmen have a taste for the amusement, or an admiration for one who effected what a whole body found themselves unequal to attempt. His stringent and admirable drawn up rules for the exclusion of defaulters from the race-courses, and the spirit with which he supported the regulations he made, have left the racing world greatly his debtor, and those whom it more directly concerned expressed their gratitude for his services by the offer of a testimonial. This, however, his Lordship declined; and in its place was substituted the "Bentinck Benevolent and Provident Fund," with the money subscribed for the offering originally intended to be made to his Lordship. This fund is established for the benefit of trainers and jockeys, their widows and children, under the provisional management of the Dukes of Beaufort, Bedford, and Rutland, Earls of Chesterfield and Eglington, and the Hon. G. L. Byng. This event, followed shortly by his retirement from the turf, has left to the public his favourite sport relieved from many of its evils, and restored to it a character it never should have lost.

Lord George Bentinck had sat about nineteen years for Lynn before he was at all known to the public as a political character. He was friendly to the general principles of the Reform Act, but opposed Ministers on several details in Committee. He was next a silent supporter of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, taking no active part in politics, but pursuing with characteristic energy his pursuits on the turf. On the introduction of Free-Trade measures by Sir R. Peel, Lord George, with that spirit and ability which invariably characterised all his actions, turned his attention exclusively to politics, and was one of the bitterest opponents the Free-Trade party ever had to contend with. It was the events of the year 1846 that first brought into play the latent energies of Lord George Bentinck's character. In common with the Conservative party in general, he had given an open and cordial support to those measures of financial and commercial reform which signalled the early years of Sir Robert Peel's administration. Other public men, of all parties, had long seen in those measures the recognition of principles which must, sooner or later, be carried much further in legislation; but Lord George Bentinck did not view this subject in the same light. He chose to regard the proceeding of Sir Robert Peel as a deliberate act of political treachery, compromising his political honour; and he attacked that statesman with a violence and sustained rancour which has no parallel in the Parliamentary history of this country for the last half-century.



THE GREENDALE OAK IN WELBECK PARK.



WELBECK ABBEY.



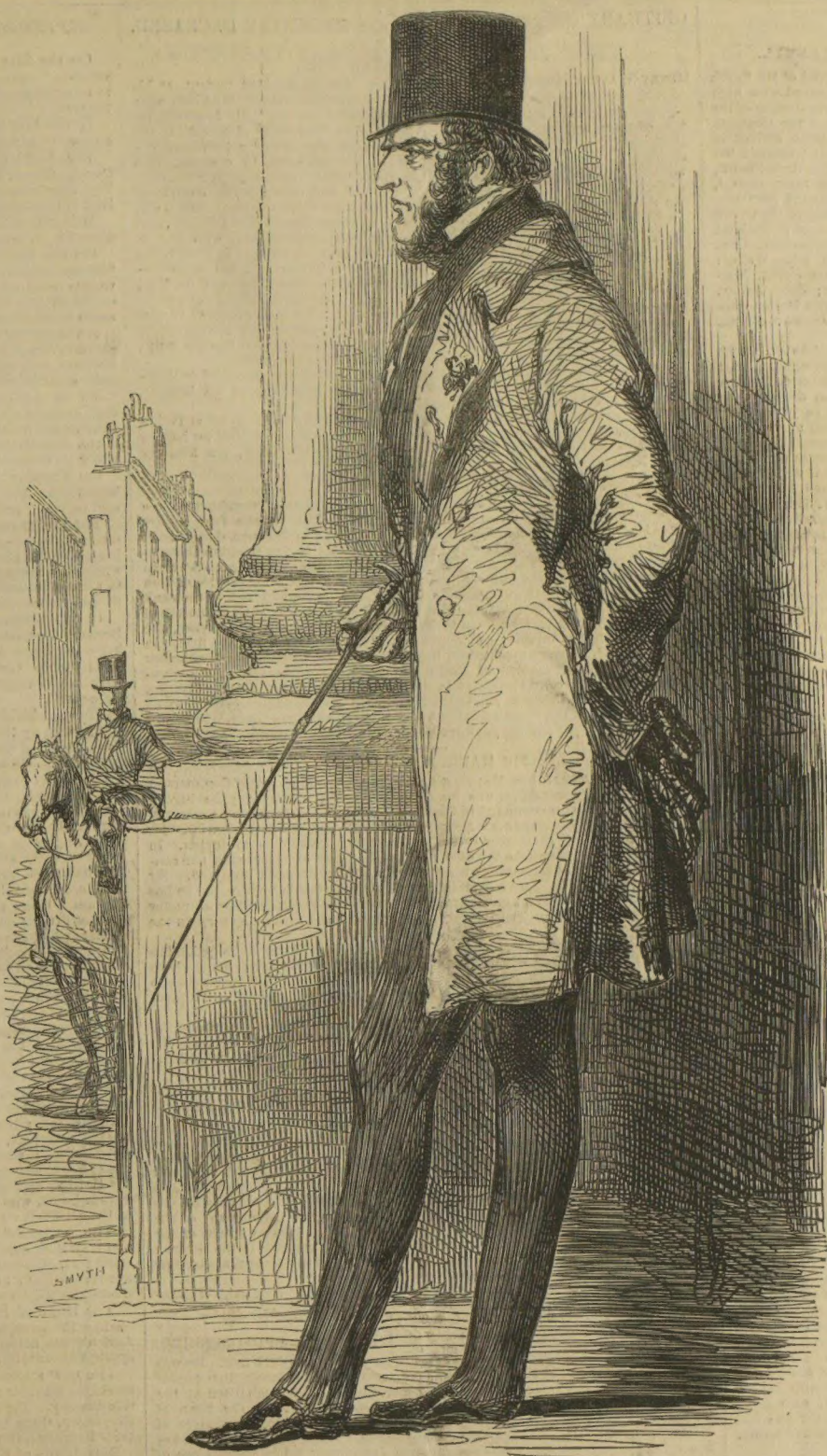
Lord George's famous speech of the 21st March, 1846, first drew upon him the attention of the House and the public. His plunge into the strife was indeed sudden and unexpected. From that night he rapidly rose to eminence, severing the Tory phalanx into two, and becoming himself the bold, unflinching, and ever-ready leader of the portion—the Protectionist party. This position he held until his recent melancholy death.

Lord George's ancestors had originally come over to this country (from Holland, in the reign of William III.) to maintain Protestantism and the principles of civil and religious liberty, so he always was an advocate for the removal of religious disabilities, and only in the last session he voted in favour of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. It may be gathered from his address to the electors of Lynn, in 1847, that he was not unfavourable to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland—not, as he expressed himself, "from English funds and English pockets," but from the revenues of the Irish soil. But it was in support of the doctrines of protection to native industry—agricultural as well as manufacturing—that his zeal kindled into congenial warmth; and his unexpected death will be a sad blow to the Protectionist party.

Although we cannot award to Lord George Bentinck the first place as a politician, it is impossible not to admire his sterling English manliness and spirit; and long may it be before these qualities are absent in men of any political party. Writing to an Irish gentleman so recently as the 8th of the present month, his Lordship said:—"I don't care twopence for ill-earned popularity. I am for those who obey, and not for those who break the laws. * * * I can say, with Burke—'I was not made for a minion or a tool; and as little can I follow the trade of winning hearts by imposing on the understandings of people.' These are sentiments which do honour to his memory. He has gone to a premature grave in the prime of life and zenith of his talents, and it is impossible not to regret the sudden extinction of a spirit so full of activity and energy. Lord George Bentinck's death—of which full particulars will be found in the report of the Inquest—occurred suddenly, while he was walking in a field near Welbeck Abbey, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 21st instant. He was, at the time, in his 47th year.

The ducal house of which his Lordship was a scion, was founded by William Bentinck, a Dutch noble, who enjoyed in an eminent degree the favour of King William III., and was created by his Majesty Earl of Portland, in 1689. His Lordship had the command of the Dutch regiment of Horse Guards, and took a distinguished part, as Lieutenant-General, at the battle of Boyne. He was subsequently invested with the Order of the Garter, and at length died in 1709, leaving a large family. The eldest son, Henry, second Earl, obtained in 1716 the highest grade in the peerage, being elevated to the Dukedom of Portland and Marquessate of Titchfield. His Grace died in Jamaica, of which he was Captain-General and Governor, 4th July, 1726, leaving, with other issue, a son and successor, William, second Duke, K.G., who added considerably to his fortune and influence, by marrying the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward, second Earl of Oxford, by Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, his wife, only daughter and heir of John, first Duke of Newcastle. The paternal grandfather of this richly-portioned heiress, Robert Harley, was the illustrious minister of the reign of Queen Anne, and her maternal grandfather, the Duke of Newcastle, had the reputation of being one of the richest subjects in the kingdom. From him has descended to the present Duke of Portland, Welbeck Abbey, Notts, together with the valuable property of Cavendish-square, Holles-street, and its neighbourhood, so productive at the present day.

The son and heir of the marriage of the second Duke of Portland, with the heiress of the Harleys, the Holles, and the Cavendishes, was William Henry, third Duke, K.G., who filled the dignified office of Viceroy of Ireland in 1782, and was twice Prime Minister. He wedded Dorothy, only daughter of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire; and, dying in 1809, was succeeded by his eldest son, William Henry Cavendish, the present chief of the ducal house of Portland, the father of Lord George. Beside Lord George, the present Duke has had issue William Henry, Marquis of Titchfield, who died, aged 27, in 1821; William John, present Marquis of Titchfield, born Sept. 18, 1803; Lord Henry



LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—(FROM A RECENT SKETCH.)

William, born in 1804; Lady Henrietta; Lady Caroline, deceased in 1828; Lady Charlotte, married, July 14, 1827, to John Evelyn Denison, Esq., of Ossington, Notts; Lady Lucy, married Nov. 8, 1828, to Lord Howard de Walden; and Lady Mary.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Portrait prefixed to the Memoir of Lord George Bentinck is from a very successful Daguerrotype by M. Claudet: and the portrait upon the opposite page is from a characteristic sketch still more recently taken.

The accompanying views are from Sketches by an Artist whom we dispatched to Welbeck, to ensure accuracy. First is

Welbeck Abbey, the birthplace of Lord George Bentinck, and the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland. The seat is extra-parochial, and lies towards the western border of Nottinghamshire a short distance south of Worksop. The original Welbeck Abbey was constituted the superior of all the houses of the Premonstratensian order in England and Wales, in 1512. At the Dissolution, it was granted to Richard Whalley, from whom it descended to Sir Charles Cavendish, brother of William, Earl of Devonshire, who converted the monastic building into a residence in 1604. Sir Charles Cavendish dying in 1617, Welbeck Abbey became the residence of his son, the celebrated and loyal Duke of Newcastle, distinguished by his taste for horsemanship; he built here a magnificent riding-house and stables, under the direction of John Smithson, in 1623—still the finest in the kingdom. Margaret, his granddaughter and heiress, married John Holles, Earl of Clare, who was created Duke of Newcastle in 1694; and his daughter and heiress, Henrietta, married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, whose only daughter and heiress, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, married, in 1734, William, second Duke of Portland, from whom this ancient seat, together with large estates in this county and Derbyshire, descended to the present noble possessor.

Of the ancient Abbey, the only remains are some of the arches of the vaults, and some walls of the superstructure, built into the present mansion. The interior displays a great degree of elegance and convenience, the apartments having been re-arranged by the late Duke of Portland. The library, 44 feet by 30 feet, is in the Tudor style of architecture. Besides a collection of portraits of the Cavendish and Bentinck families, here are others of interest.

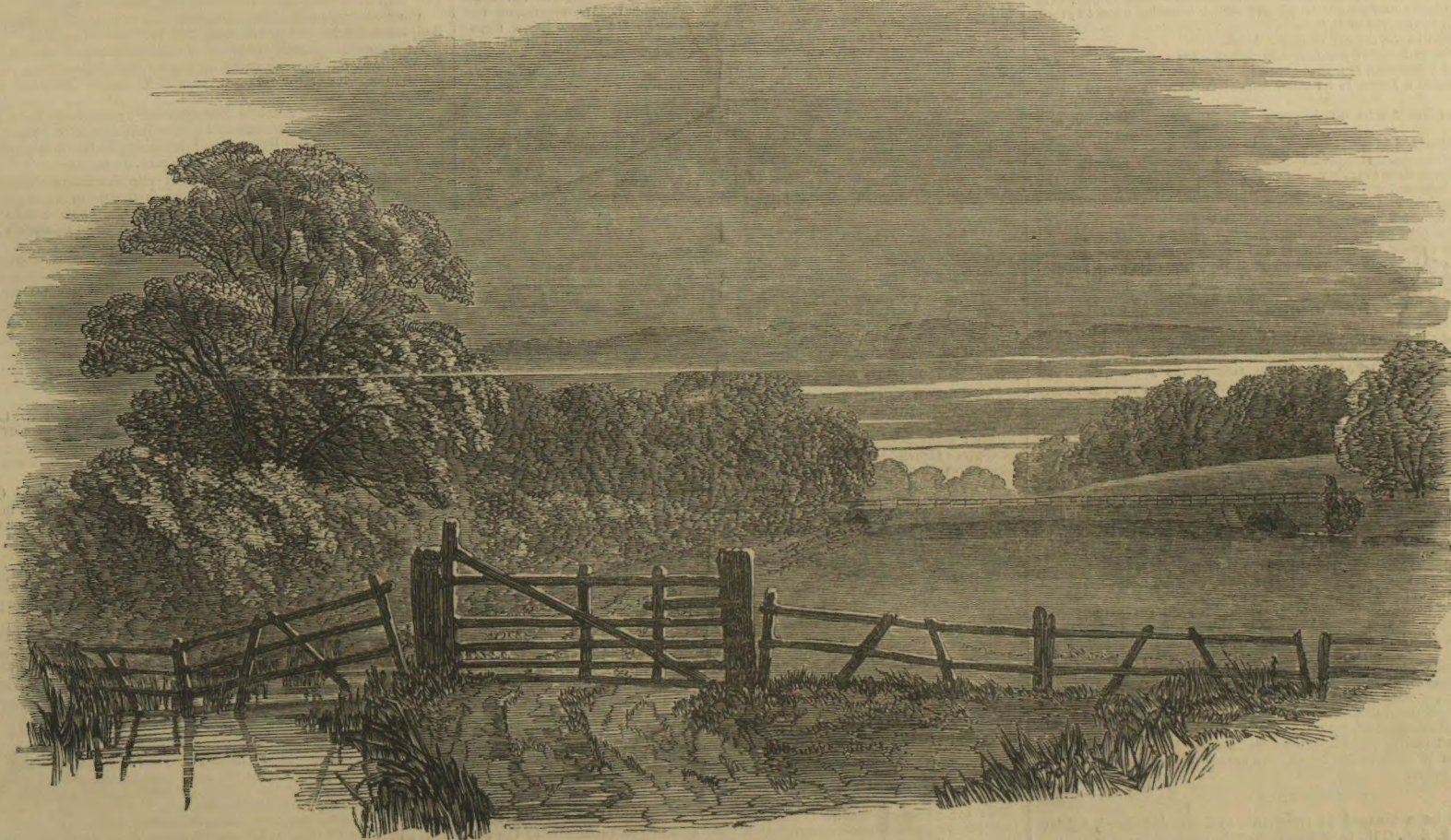
The park is about 8 miles in circuit, and is adorned with woods of venerable oaks. Near the house the plantations are upon a large scale, and are diversified with a fine piece of water, occupying a winding valley, which, sweeping round the several headlands, produces a most picturesque effect at every turn. We have engraved one of the most celebrated monarchs of the forest, the *Greendale Oak*, which is, probably, but little altered during the last century. In 1724 a roadway was cut through its venerable trunk, higher than the entrance to Westminster Abbey, and sufficiently capacious to permit a carriage and four horses to pass through it.—(Strutt's "Sylvia.") According to Hunter's edition of Evelyn's "Sylvia," about 1646, this oak was 88 feet high, with a trunk girthing 33 feet 1 inch: the diameter of the head, 81 feet. In 1779, Major Rooke gave the dimensions thus:—"Circumference of the trunk above the arch, 35 feet 3 inches; height of the arch, 10 feet 3 inches; width of the arch, about the middle, 6 feet 3 inches; height to the top branch, 54 feet." The Major considered it to be above 700 years old.

Viewing this venerable relic, we are reminded of the following noble lines:—

Than a tree a grander child earth bears not.
What are the boasted palaces of man,
Imperial city or triumphal arch,
To forests of immeasurable extent,
Which time confirms, which centuries waste not?
Oaks gather strength for ages; and when at last
They wane, so beauteous in decrepitude—
So grand in weakness—e'en in their decay
So venerable—twere sacrilege to escape
The consecrating touch of time. Time watch'd
The blossom on the parent bough; Time saw
The acorn loosen from the spray; Time pass'd,
While, springing from its swaddling shell, you oak,
The cloud-crown'd monarch of our woods, by thorns
Environ'd, 'scaped the raven's bill, the tooth
Of goat and deer, the schoolboy's knife, and sprang
A royal hero from his nurse's arms.
Time gave it seasons, and Time gave it years;
Time knew the sapling when gay summer's breath
Shook to the roots the infant oak, which after
Tempests moved not. Time hollow'd in its trunk
A tomb for centuries; and buried there
The epochs of the rise and fall of states,
The fading generations of the world,
The memory of man.

Agon bestow'd, and centuries grudging not.

The Sketch on the Welbeck Estate is of melancholy interest: it shows the gate in the Flood Meadow, immediately upon the verge of the park—where the lamented nobleman was found cold and lifeless,—"in a first boyish haunt of his father's domain."



SKETCH ON THE WELBECK ESTATE.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS—SPECIAL COMMISSION IN CLONMEL.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., the Special Commission for the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and Mr. T. F. Meagher, and several other persons charged with high treason, was opened by the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; the Right Hon. John Doherty, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and the Right Hon. Justice Moore. Their Lordships (who arrived in town on the preceding evening, attended by an escort of dragoons) entered the court at half-past eleven o'clock. They were accompanied by the High Sheriff, Richard Pennefather, Esq., and an escort of police. Before their arrival, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General took the places allotted for them. The Clerk of the Crown having read the Commission, the names of the Grand Jurors were called over, and the following Grand Jury was sworn to—Richard John Lord Viscount Saurdale (foreman), Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, Hon. Francis Aldborough Prettie, Hon. Richard Hely Hutchinson, Sir Edm. Waller; Wm. Ponsonby Barker, Stephen Moore, John Bagwell, Ambrose Goings, Matthew Pennefather, Esqrs.; Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Palliser; John Bailey, Thomas B. Barton, John Trant, John Carden, Wm. Quin, James Butler, Stephen O'Mearher, Henry French, Caleb Goings, Thomas Lalor, James Lanigan, and Joseph Cooke, Esqrs.

Chief Justice Blackburne delivered the address to the Grand Jury; in the course of which, having given a general sketch of the proceedings which formed the charge against the prisoners, he communicated the following directions relative to the overt acts set forth in the indictment, as evidence of the intention of high treason on the part of the prisoners:—"You will not be justified in finding the bill of indictment unless two witnesses prove some act of treason—two witnesses to one overt act, or two witnesses to several overt acts. You will, therefore, carefully attend to this consideration when the witnesses in support of the indictment are under examination. Now, in respect to that which is the subject of the charge—the intention to be inferred, and expressed if it can be expressed, otherwise to be inferred—my instruction to you is this: It is to be inferred, as I have said, from acts, writings, and speeches, or generally from declarations. But, as far as regards mere oral declarations, not testified in writing, you ought to pay no regard to the acts of treason they seem to evidence, unless the words are connected with some design, or some conspiracy, or some direction or excitement. Words do not constitute an act of high treason; it is only when they are found in connexion with acts that they become evidence. And then when you come to consider the evidence with respect to intention, the only rule I have to lay down for your observance is this—and that is a rule applied in all our dealings and intercourse in life—not simply a rule of law, but a rule necessary to be observed in all questions where intention is the sum and substance of the charge. The rule is this—to presume and contend that a man means that which is the natural and necessary meaning of his declarations.

With respect to the charge of "levying war," his Lordship observed:—"The other class of counts in this indictment will require very little observation from me, and that is a class of counts by which the parties are charged with having attempted to levy war against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, within her realm. That charge also is one which must be and which will be in the indictment, grounded on various overt acts; at least, more than one; and the rule in this particular, as to the necessity of having two witnesses, is the same as that which I have just stated to you. But the levying of war must be evidenced by an insurrection, and by the use of actual force; otherwise it is not within the meaning of the statute a levying of war. And, further, it must be a levying of war not for any private, personal, or particular object, but it must be for the purpose of general innovation; and I have no hesitation in telling you that if it should appear in the evidence to your satisfaction that the object of the insurrection were to accomplish the severance of Ireland, as a part of the United Kingdom, from the remainder, and to erect it into an independent power, that that would be such a purpose as the statute contemplates. But I shall here refer to the language of the authorities, for the purpose of illustrating the principles I have laid before you. It is said that 'insurrections and risings for the purpose of effecting by force of numbers (however ill-arranged, provided, or organized) any innovation of a public nature, in which the parties had no special or particular interest or concern, have been deemed instances of the actual levying of war.' Again:—"It was essential to the making out of the charge against the prisoner that there must be an insurrection, that there must be force accompanying such insurrection, and the object of it must be of a general nature." These are all the observations I think it necessary to make for your guidance."

Lord Saurdale (foreman): My Lord, some of the grand jury do not understand that part of your Lordship's charge which relates to two witnesses—whether there are to be two witnesses to each overt act, or one witness to each in case of there being more than one overt act.

The Chief Justice: One overt act must be proved by two witnesses, or one act by one witness and another by another.

The Grand Jury then retired to hear evidence in support of the bill of indictment, which in the first count charges William Smith O'Brien, Terence B. M'Manus, James Orchard, Patrick O'Donnell, and Denis Tighe, being subjects of our said Lady the Queen, with having, on the 7th day of July, and on divers other days between that day and the 30th of the same month, in the parish of Ballingarry, levied war against our said Lady the Queen; obstructed constables in the execution of their duty; attacked a certain dwelling-house at the common of Boulagh, and then and there by force of arms traitorously attempted to subvert the Government. The second count charges the same parties with having traitorously levied war against our Lady the Queen at Mullinahone. The third count charges the same parties with having erected a barricade at Killenale in order to obstruct the marching of the troops. The fourth count charges the same parties with a further attempt to levy war against the Queen at Ballingarry. The fifth count charges the same parties with having subsequently appeared in arms at Ballingarry, on the 29th of July, with a design to subvert and destroy the constitution of the realm. The sixth and last count is a general one, and embraces all overt acts set out on the five former counts.

At five o'clock the Grand Jury announced, through their foreman, that they had found true bills against Wm. Smith O'Brien, Terence B. M'Manus, James Orchard, Denis Tighe, and Patrick O'Donnell.

The prisoners were then brought into the dock. Mr. Smith O'Brien looked calm and collected, and his countenance did not indicate that depression of spirits which some have ascribed to him.

Chief Justice Blackburne then addressed the prisoners:—"William Smith O'Brien, Terence B. M'Manus, James Orchard, Denis Tighe, and Patrick O'Donnell, the Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against you for high treason, and it is my duty to inform you that each of you are entitled to a copy of the indictment. Do you want to have it?"

Mr. M'Manus: Yes.

Chief Justice Blackburne: Let the Crown furnish each of the parties with bills of indictment.

Copies were furnished accordingly.

The Chief Justice: I have to inform you that each of you have five days allowed you to plead—five days exclusive of the day on which you are served with the copy of the indictment, and exclusive of Sunday—that, in fact, next Thursday (the 28th) is the earliest day on which you can be called upon to plead. Do you wish to avail yourselves of it?"

Mr. M'Manus: I shall avail myself of it, my Lord.

Mr. Potter: I wish to know if the Attorney-General has any other document than the copy of the indictment?

The Attorney-General: There is no other document than the copy of the indictment.

The Chief Justice: There is no other document which the law allows them to have.

The court then adjourned to next day.

FRIDAY.—The Court opened at eleven o'clock, and bills of indictment against Mr. Meagher and others were sent up to the Grand Jury. At half-past three the jury returned, and informed the Court that they had found true bills against Thomas Francis Meagher and Patrick O'Donohue. The prisoners were then called upon, and informed by the Lord Chief Justice of the finding of the Grand Jury. They were furnished with a copy of the indictment, and were also informed that the Court would allow them each two counsel for their defence. Mr. Francis Maher, one of the two counsel for T. F. Meagher, then read an affidavit from Mr. Kirwan, his attorney, stating that he had received information that many persons had been omitted from the panel, who had for many years been in the habit of serving on juries with credit and honour, and that many persons had been placed upon it greatly their inferiors in station and education, and therefore prayed the Court that he might be furnished with a copy of the panel, in order that he might produce evidence of what he had stated. After a few words from the Attorney-General, the Court refused the application. The bearing of the prisoner was firm and collected, and Mr. Meagher nodded cheerfully to one or two acquaintances in the Court.

SATURDAY.—This morning, at eleven o'clock, as on the previous day, Mr. Justice Moore came down and opened the Court. The names of the Grand Jury were called over, and they retired. On returning into Court at half-past one, the foreman, Lord Saurdale, reported that they had found true bills for high treason against Edmund Egan, William Peal, Thomas Firman, G. Brennan, J. Preston, and Thomas Stacy. The prisoners appeared in the dock, were informed of the finding of the jury, and received a copy of the indictment. The business of the commission was then adjourned till Thursday, the 28th instant.

The fleet of Sir Charles Napier sailed on Tuesday from Cove, and were out of sight by 3 o'clock P.M. It was supposed they went to Portsmouth, to be paid off. The *Prince Regent*, 90, was the first to make sail; the *Bellerophon*, *St. Vincent*, and the others, six sail in all, followed.

Sir Lucius O'Brien has arrived at Clonmel, and will remain there until after the trial of his unhappy brother. The latter, it is said, is unceasing in his study of the law of treason as it is developed in the text writers and in the state trials which are of record.

Arrests still continue. On Monday night, Mr. Killilea, proprietor and editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*, was taken up by the Carrick patrol, as he was leaving O'Mahony's place, and on Tuesday morning he was removed under a police escort to the county prison in this town. Miss Power, who was arrested for harbouring O'Mahony (her nephew), was brought in along with him, and Mrs. Killilea accompanied them. On alighting from one of Bianconi's cars, Mr. Killilea gave his arm to each of the ladies, and in that way they walked to the jail, guarded by the police.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Lord Ashley and Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B., to be Members of the General Board of Health.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF RATHDOWNE.

HENRY STANLEY MONCK, Earl of Rathdowne, died on the 20th instant, at his seat, Charleville, county Wicklow, after a protracted illness. His Lordship inherited the Viscounty of Monck at the death of his father in 1802, and obtained the Earldom, by creation, 12th January, 1822. He was born 26th July, 1785, and had consequently completed his 63d year. He married, 28th July, 1806, Frances, daughter of William, Earl of Clancarty, and by her, who died in 1843, had nine daughters. Of these ladies the eldest is unmarried; the second became the wife of Owen Blaney Cole, Esq., in 1835; the third wedded her cousin, Charles Stanley Monck, Esq., who, by the death of his father-in-law, is now heir-apparent of the Viscounty of Monck; the fourth survived her marriage with William B. Smythe, Esq., of Barbavilla, county Westmeath, nine months only; and the sixth is married to Edward Croker, Esq., of Ballynagarde.

As Lord Rathdowne had no son, the Earldom, which was conferred on himself expires; but the Viscounty and Barony of Monck devolve on his brother, Charles Joseph Kelly, present and third Viscount.

The ancient family, from which his Lordship descended, was seated at Pothridge, temp. *Conquestoris*; and became, in after times, distinguished for having given birth to the famous George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, the Restorer of the Monarchy.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

THIS unfortunate nobleman, whose career was so lamentably brought to a close at the recent popular tumult at Frankfort, was the eldest of the four sons of Prince Edward Lichnowsky (third Prince of that line), by Eleanor, daughter of Charles Count Zichy, many years a Minister of State in the Austrian Government, and was born the 5th April, 1814. At the outbreak of the civil war in Spain on the death of the late King Ferdinand, he entered the service of Don Carlos, and greatly distinguished himself in that warfare, and rose to the rank of General of Brigade and Adjutant-General. He was made a Chamberlain of the Court of Austria on his return to Germany. On the death of his father, the celebrated historian, on the 1st of January, 1845, he succeeded to the title. In February, 1847, he was appointed an hereditary member of the upper chamber of the Parliament assembled at Berlin by the King of Prussia. He was unmarried, and is therefore succeeded in the family honours by his brother Charles, born in 1820. The Princess Khevenhaller Mettsch and the Countess Viczny de Vicza are sisters of the deceased Prince; and his brother, Count Rose, is secretary *camerier* to the Pope; and the younger brother is in the Austrian military service.

SIR MAURICE O'CONNELL.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR MAURICE CHARLES O'CONNELL, lately Commander of the Forces in Australasia, was long connected with that colony, having arrived there in 1809, in command of the 79th Regiment, and bearing a commission as Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales and its dependencies. He remained there until 1814, when the regiment was ordered on to Ceylon. In 1838 Sir Maurice returned to the colony as Commander of the Forces, and continued to hold that appointment until relieved by Major-General Wynyard. Sir Maurice never took an active part in public affairs, but in private life he has always been regarded as a kind-hearted man, and was so esteemed by all under his command, especially by the private soldiers. He died at Sydney on the 26th of last May.

Sir Maurice O'Connell was a cousin of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell. His early service in the army was in 1792, as a Captain in the Duke of Brunswick's emigrant army. In 1830 he was made a Major-General. For his services in Dominica, the Assembly there, in 1805, presented him with a sword and a piece of plate, worth £150. He was knighted in 1835.

On the 29th of May the remains of General O'Connell were committed to the grave. Lady O'Connell and family embarked in the ship *Medway*, June 2d, and sailed for Ceylon, from whence the party would proceed overland to England.

ADMIRAL M'KERRIE.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN M'KERRIE was a distinguished British naval officer. He was a Lieutenant in 1800; and after passing through all the intervening grades, he retired in 1846 with the rank of Rear-Admiral. This gallant seaman lost an arm, and was otherwise wounded, while a midshipman on board the *Indefatigable*, at the destruction of the French seventy-four gun ship, *Droits de l'Homme*, and was in several actions fought by Sir E. Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth) in that ship, and the *Arcturion* frigate; he assisted at blowing up the *Insolente*, in the Morbihan River, in 1800; and was senior Lieutenant of the *Spartiate*, 74, at the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar. When Captain of the *Calliope*, he was employed in command of a small squadron in the German rivers in 1812 and 1813. Of late years the gallant officer was known as the first Captain of the *Vernon*, 50, on the Mediterranean station.

Admiral M'Kerrie died, very aged, at his residence, Carolsal, Wigtonshire, on the 12th instant.

FREDERICK POLHILL, ESQ., OF HOWBURY PARK, BEDFORDSHIRE.

THE decease of this gentleman occurred at Ramsgate, on the 20th inst. He was formerly in the army, but retired from the service in 1830, being then Senior Captain of the King's Dragoon Guards. The family estates he inherited at the death of his brother, in 1828, and for many years sat as M.P. for the town of Bedford. He was son of Captain John Polhill, of Howbury, and grandson of Nathaniel Polhill, Esq., an eminent banker in the City, and tobacco merchant of Southwark, which borough he represented in Parliament. The Polhills are of great antiquity in the counties of Kent and Sussex, having had possessions in the latter shire since the reign of Elizabeth, and in the former from time immemorial.

Captain Polhill, to whom this notice refers, was born in 1798, and entering the army, became senior Captain of the King's Dragoon Guards, from which he retired in 1830; he married, in 1824, Frances-Margaretta daughter of John Daykeyne, Esq., of Bagthorpe-House, Notts, by whom he leaves an only surviving daughter, Georgiana, and one son, his successor, Frederick Charles Polhill, Esq., an officer in the 6th Dragoon Guards, or Carabiniers.

The cause of Captain Polhill's death was an abscess on, and ulceration of the lungs.

The name of the deceased will be familiar to the public as a member of the theatrical and literary world. He was for some time the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, and has been the author of several publications of merit.

DR. CAMPBELL.

DR. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, who has recently died at Edinburgh, was for many years well known in that city as an eminent accoucheur. His reputation has not been limited to this country alone; his writings have gained him a European fame. Some of his works have been translated into German; and the medical and scientific societies of Berlin, Vienna, Heidelberg, and other foreign university towns, conferred on him the honour of membership. By all classes of his fellow-citizens, as well as by the Medical School at Edinburgh, his loss will be severely felt.

LIEUTENANT RUXTON.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE F. RUXTON, aged 38, of the 89th Regiment, British army, died at St. Louis, on the 29th ult., of dysentery. He was the writer of the Blackwood series, entitled "Life in the Far West," and had obtained some fame by his volume of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains." He arrived at St. Louis a few weeks previous to his death, with another British officer, who, supposing him to be convalescent, proceeded with General Brooke for the Upper Mississippi.

MR. HAMMOND.

THIS well-known actor died recently in New York, leaving, we are sorry to say, his wife and family of seven children perfectly destitute. Mr. Hammond was known through the country as one of the best low comedy actors of his day, and as a manager. In London he directed the Strand Theatre in its more palmy era, and afterwards, for a brief season, Drury-Lane.

A subscription, we understand, has been set on foot at Liverpool for the relief of his family; we trust the example may be followed in the metropolis.

INCORPORATIONS OF BOROUGH.—By an Act of the late Session (11 and 12 Vic., cap. 93), the charters of incorporation granted to the boroughs of Wolverhampton, Warrington, Wakefield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Salford, are confirmed: and it is declared that all elections, acts, or proceedings done or had in pursuance thereof, or by virtue of the same, before the passing of this act, shall be deemed good and lawful from the time of such several grants, elections, acts, and proceedings respectively; and that the costs and expenses of such charters, elections, and proceedings respectively shall and may be levied by a rate upon the occupiers of all buildings, lands, and hereditaments within the said several boroughs.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT FROM HIS HIGHNESS IBRAHIM PACHA, TO THE ROYAL SURVEY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—His Serene Highness Ibrahim Pacha has, in the most magnificent manner, presented to the above establishment two giraffes, two camels, two ostriches, and two buffaloes, males and females of the different species. They were shipped on board the *Ripon* Oriental and Peninsula steam-packet, at Alexandria, on the 13th inst., and their arrival at Southampton is confidently expected on Saturday (this day); so consequently they will reach the gardens in the early part of next week. This splendid gift is enhanced by the handsome way in which it has been conferred. The animals have been supplied with means of conveyance and provision for the voyage, free of expense, and a native of the country accompanies them in charge. The greatest curiosity exists, to inspect these valuable and scarce animals.

THE "OCEAN MONARCH."—We learn from the *Courier and Enquirer*, that this vessel had been in the Neptune office for 3500 dollars; Hope, 5000 dollars; Suffolk, 10,000 dollars; Franklin, 10,000 dollars; Tremont, 11,000 dollars; Equitable, 10,000 dollars; Boylston, 8000 dollars; American, 10,000 dollars; and New England, 4000 dollars. On her cargo there was an insurance in the Equitable office for 3000 dollars; Boylston, 2000 dollars; New England, 7500 dollars; National, 5000; Lexington and Kentucky Marine, 10,000 dollars; also 13,000 dollars on her freight. The total loss is estimated at 200,000 dollars. The remainder of the insurance on her cargo is mostly at New York but is not yet correctly ascertained.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the 31st ult. an Act was passed (11th and 12th Vict., cap. 85), by which a former Act is continued for a year, exempting inhabitants from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade or other property, to the relief of the poor.

In the late Session (commencing on the 18th November, and ending on the 5th September instant), 133 public acts received the Royal assent.

The General Board of Health, on Tuesday, held its first sitting at Gwydyr House, the President, the Right Hon. the Viscount Morpeth, in the chair. The Board was attended by Professor Owen, Dr. Southwood Smith, Dr. Sutherland of Liverpool, and R. D. Grainger, Esq.

It is stated in an evening paper, that Mr. Luke Hansard has been dismissed from the lucrative office of printer to the House of Commons.

On the night of the 25th inst., a collision took place off Newhaven, between the ships, the *Cannel*, of Fowey, and the *William Pitt*, of London; the vessels remained locked for 20 minutes: on separating, a great outcry was heard on board the *William Pitt*; the *Cannel* lay to all night, but neither saw nor heard more of the vessel, and it is feared she went down with all on board.

An important seizure, consisting of a vessel called the *Patch*, with 800 gallons of foreign and Geneva brandy, was made on Monday night, in Portsmouth Harbour, by a coast-guard named Holbrook. Two of the crew are in custody, and the spirits and vessel have been delivered over to the Customs.

By an Act of the last Session (11 and 12 Vict., c. 119), it is directed that, under the Act authorising the advance of money for the improvement of land by drainage in Great Britain, the certificates issued may be specified by reference to the first certificate, and power is given to cancel certificates for advances on which no money has been paid.

On Tuesday last, intelligence reached Lloyd's that the brig *Agnes*, bound from Sunderland to Hull, had been totally lost off Scarborough, every soul on board perishing.

The Waltham (Leicestershire) Agricultural Association held their anniversary meeting on Monday last. The Duke of Rutland was present, accompanied by the Marquis of Granby and Lord Charles Manners, M.P.; but, on the whole, the assemblage was smaller than usual. The show of stock was also less in point of quantity than in former years; so that altogether it would seem that this, like some other meetings of the same description, is on the decline.

In consequence of the pressing demands upon the funds of Mount St. Bernard Hospice (Switzerland), her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Dowager has forwarded a donation of £20.

The ship *Greenlaw*, bound from London to Calcutta, has been totally lost off Comina, but the passengers and crew, except three individuals, were saved.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has licensed the Rev. S. Gambier M.A., formerly British Chaplain at Leghorn, to the incumbency or Sandgate, Kent, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Rawdon G. Greene, M.A., on the nomination of the Hon. J. D. Bligh.

Arrivals of rum are now taking place from foreign parts at the port of Dublin, it being comparatively a new branch of import trade at the Irish metropolis, which has taken place since the reduction of duty upon the article. This is no doubt caused in an important degree by the act last passed, altering the duties on foreign and colonial rums and shrubs, by which the amount of duty levied on those articles when imported direct into Ireland is very considerably less than when imported into the other portions of the United Kingdom.

In continental countries they manage the matter of military decoration much better than we do, especially as to promptness after service. The King of Prussia has just created a new decoration, intended exclusively for the soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the war in Schleswig-Holstein. It is formed of gold, silver, or bronze, according to the importance of the service intended to be recompensed, and consists of a cross surmounted by two swords crossing horizontally. What a contrast to our tardy gift of the Peninsular medal!

Under the recently passed Act 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 42, sec. 23, justices of the peace may at their discretion accept bail in cases of felony and misdemeanour, but not in cases of treason, "nor shall such persons be admitted to bail, except by order of one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State or by her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, or a judge thereof in vacation." The Act will take effect on Monday next.

The Brazilian steam-frigate *Afonso*, noted for her part taken in saving so many lives during the destruction of the *Ocean Monarch*, lately, having left Liverpool, on Monday afternoon, with despatches, &c., for Lisbon and Rio Janeiro, it was discovered, during the night, that there was an opening in one of her cylinders, and she was, in consequence, obliged to be taken back to the Mersey, for repairs. Viscount de Moncorvo, Portuguese Minister at the British Court, who had taken his passage for Lisbon, was on board at the time of the accident.

The barristers appointed to revise the lists of voters for Middlesex will hold their courts as follows:—Oct. 3, Brentford; 14, Bedford; 16, Hammer-smith; 17, Mile-end-road; 18, Bethnal-green; 19, Islington; 20, Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street; 21, Westminster-hall; 23, Edgeware; 24, Enfield; 25, Hampstead-hill; 26, Uxbridge.

The Duke of Somerset offers a prize for the best cultivated farm exceeding 150 acres, which will be awarded at the next meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society. The premium is a silver cup and cover, chased with an appropriate subject.

The new steamers plying between Holyhead and Kingstown are remarkable for their speed, bringing Dublin, in fact, within a few hours' distance of this country. The quickest passages lately made have been—from Holyhead to Kingstown, three hours and thirty-two minutes; from Kingstown to Holyhead, three hours and thirty-four minutes.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given notice to the directors of the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, that their contract for conveying the Irish mails will cease six months hence. The cost of this service to the Government is £9000 a year, under the contract with the company, which commenced in 1839. The intention of the Government is to send the whole of the Irish mails *via* Holyhead.

The ship *Duchess of Northumberland*, now at Deptford, is about to proceed to Port Philip, with 250 emigrants, a number of whom go out under the assistance afforded by the "Society for the Promotion of Colonisation." Captain Hamilton, R.N., Mr. Logan, and Mr. Arthur Mills, as members of the committee, visited the vessel on Wednesday, and expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements on board.

Father Gentili, most distinguished formerly as an advocate in Italy, and latterly an eminent preacher in the Roman Catholic Church, died in Dublin on Tuesday last, of inflammation in the throat. The father was well known in London.

The three men charged with stabbing policeman Byrne in Dublin, in July last, have been again examined and committed for trial.

The Caledonian Railway Company have made a sweeping reduction in their fares, the first-class fare being now less than 1d. a mile.

At a special general meeting of the members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, held on Tuesday night at Exeter Hall, Signor Costa was elected conductor, the votes on the occasion being 97 for Signor Costa, and 28 for Mr. Perry, his opponent.

The Emperor of Austria has granted an amnesty to all the persons, except the leaders, implicated in the late insurrection at Prague, in Bohemia.

The trustees of the River Lee have stopped the navigation of the river between the hours of eight a.m. and six p.m. on Sundays.

Mr. Henry Mildred Birch, one of the Assistant Masters at Eton, is the gentleman alluded to as the future instructor of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Mr. Birch was Craven's University Scholar and Browne's Medallist, at Cambridge, 1840; Browne's Medallist and Camden's Medallist, 1841; and Members' Prizeman, 1844.

Colonel de la Marmora, charged by the Sardinian Government with a mission to the Government of the Republic, having for its object to obtain permission for Marshal Bugeaud, or some other French general, to take the command of the Piedmontese army, has returned without succeeding.

In the bureaux of the Paris Prefecture of Police, a scheme is being prepared for the erection of three large buildings, in which unemployed workmen can assemble, and be found by the *embaucheurs* in want of hands. Practical expositions will be made by persons of different trades, so as to improve the workmen in their idle moments. The projected building will bear the name "Bourse des Ouvriers."

The seals which had been placed on the papers of M. Chateaubriand after his decease, were taken off on last Saturday, in presence of a Commissary of the French Government, charged to claim, in the name of the state, such papers as might be found in the possession of the ex-minister and ambassador of the Restoration of a nature to interest the Republic.

The *Republicaine*, of Havre, says that the Municipal Councilors of that town have resolved to wait on the wealthy inhabitants, to solicit them to contribute to the loan of 250,000*fr.* voted to provide for the eventualities of the winter, and assist unemployed workmen. The town, it is said, will pay 6 per cent. interest on the loan.

The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has just addressed a circular to the Prefects, calling on them to send in returns as to the yield of the late harvest. They are also directed to state particularly the produce of the potato crop.

The Treasury have taken for three years, in Everton (Liverpool), four private houses, to be converted into barracks for the military, and they are to be ready in a few days. The rent of the four houses will be about £800 a year.

A new line of monthly communication is about to be commenced between Liverpool and several of the principal ports in the Mediterranean, including Malta, Constantinople, and Trebisond. The first steamer will be the *Sir E. Peel*, of 320 tons, to be dispatched on the 18th proximo. She will be succeeded by the *Earl of Auckland*, a splendid ship of 450 tons.

Notice has been issued from the Post-office, that every money order issued subsequently to August 31, 1848, shall be void, unless presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued. Thus, if issued in the present month of September, it will lose all value, unless presented for payment before the end of September, 1849.

William Scott, the celebrated jockey, died at Highfield House, near Malton, on Tuesday, in the 51st year of his age.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Epsilon."—I our thrice "amended" problem can be solved in three moves, thus:—1. Q to K sq; 2. P to K 5th; 3. Q to K's third—mate; and, as last revised, cannot be done at all, in which state we sincerely hope you will leave it.

"D. R. T."—We know of no perfectly satisfactory defence to Captain Evans's celebrated gambit. The two which many consider so have been analyzed with remarkable care and skill by Mr. Waller, of Dublin, in the current number of the Chess-Players' Chronicle, and in all his variations the result is in favour of the attack, which, from this circumstance, we shall not be surprised to see again as much in vogue as in the memorable days of La Bourdonnais and McDonnell. Your second question should be submitted to the publisher of our paper.

"F. W. M." Nova Scotia.—You must have made some mistake in setting up the position. According to your description, the Black King is in check at starting by the White Rook. It will be best to send a diagram of the position.

"Medicus." Dominica, West Indies.—In the end-game submitted, Black ought unquestionably to have won the game; if, instead of the fatal capture of the Rook, he had simply checked with his Q at her 5th, and afterwards taken the Q's Rook.

"Slovo."—In Mr. Silas Angas' Enigma, No. 359, there should be a Black Pawn at Black's 4th.

"F. M. E."—The definitions you ask for would take up more space than we can spare. You will find them in any rudimentary work on the game.

"Sopraccita."—Quite right. See notice to "Slovo."

"C. W. R."—"F. G. R."—Enigma No. 359 is not practicable without a Black Pawn at Black's 4th sq.

"A. L.—N." Holkham.—Very acceptable at all times, especially if they have been subjected to rigid examination before they reach us.

"J. C. B." Leith.—Neither of them is practicable in the stated number of moves; for, in the first, Black may interpose his Kt, and delay the mate; and in the second, by playing his Q to K R 6th, he can do the same.

"Bou Maza."—We have tried in vain to make out your object in the diagram marked "61," for the position and solution are all at cross purposes. The stipulation that White is to mate with his K B in five moves, should be "in one move," since the B may mate at once. You evidently have no conception of the extreme nicety in description which Chess Problems demand.

"A. A." Clifton.—Thanks. It shall be examined, and reported on immediately.

"A. Z. B. Y."—It strikes us as ingenious and correct, but we should recommend you to examine it once more before publication.

"F. W. C."—There is no difference whatever. It shall be examined.

"J. H. N."—Such merely elementary knowledge should be sought for in a work on the game. We have not space every week to explain what "check" means, what "checkmate" means, or to describe how and why a Pawn takes another Pawn "in passing."

"H. M." Salford.—Every player desirous of appreciating the fertility of attack, and almost exhaustless resources of the Evans' gambit, should study the latest discoveries on the subject, by Mr. Waller. (See our notice above to "D. R. T.") The variations on this opening you have sent us are all well known, and may be found in every popular Chess Treatise for the last fifteen years.

"B. J. C." Lisburne, is thanked for his entertaining little stratagem, which we purpose finding a place for very shortly.

"C. E. R."—1. They shall receive immediate attention. 2. See the notice above to "C. W. R."

"W. L."—The budget of Problems you allude to must have miscarried. Those now received are under consideration, and shall be reported on next week.

"G. S. J."—It shall be looked to. No. 363 is quite right. Try it again.

"D. W. B."—It cannot. See any treatise on the game.

"Chess-Player."—Omit the word "check" at the tenth move.

Solutions by "F. G. R.," "P. T. M.," "H. W.," "Sopraccita," "The Bath Trio," "Ver-non," "Spero," "Laura G. S. and K.," "W. L.," "Gilbertson," "Pintado," "G. A. H.," "Sneom Esor," "Andrew," "Miles," "Phiz," are correct. Those by "C. F. C.," "M. P.," "Lynx," "E. G. D.," "Philo-Chess," are wrong.

The Reading Chess Club is desirous of engaging in a match by correspondence with any other Club.—Address to the Secretary, New Public Rooms, Reading, Berks.

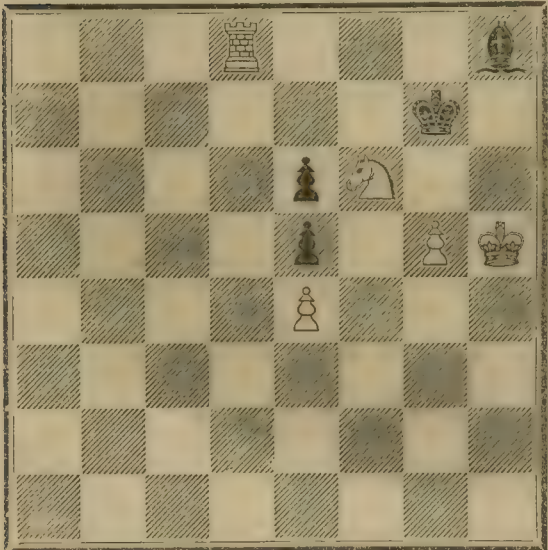
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 244.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th K to K sq
2. R to Q B 8th K to Q 2nd
3. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch) K to K 3rd

WHITE. BLACK.
4. R to Q B 6th P to B 4th
5. P mates.

PROBLEM NO. 245.

By MESSRS. HORWITZ AND KLING.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White playing first can mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

CLEVER LITTLE GAME JUST PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND THE REV. MR. F. OF DUBLIN, THE FORMER GIVING THE PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th		13. Q to Q R 6th	Q R to Q Kt 3d
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	14. Q to Q R 4th	Kt to K 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Q takes Q R P	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
4. P to Q 5th	P takes P	16. K to B sq	R takes Q Kt P
5. B takes P	K B to B 3d	17. Q to R 8th (ch)	Q to her sq
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2d	18. Q takes Q (ch)	B takes Q
7. B takes Kt	B takes B	19. Q Kt to B 3d	K R to B sq
8. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	20. P to K B 3d	K B to Kt 4th (c)
9. Q to her Kt 3d (a)	Q to K 2d	21. Q Kt to B 4th	K to K 2d
10. K Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Kt takes R (d)	R takes P (ch)
11. Q to Kt 5th (b)	Q B to Q 2d	23. P takes R	Q B checks
12. Q takes Kt P	Q R to Q Kt sq	24. K to Kt sq	K B mates

(a) Black has now an excellent game; but can he maintain it? That is the difficulty.
(b) Premature. It would have been much better to bring more pieces into action, and secure the safety of his King, before attempting any positive demonstration of attack.
(c) The beginning of the end; and a very beautiful termination it is.
(d) Black appears to have been so elated at the opportunity of watching this unlooked-for prize, that he thought it needless to enquire too curiously into White's motive for leaving it. We have no doubt the next three moves came upon him like electric shocks.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
16. Q R to Q B sq
London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 365.—By HERN MÖLLESTRÖM, of Copenhagen.

This elegant and ingenious little problem we have extracted from the present number of the Berlin Schachzeitung.

White: K at K Kt 6th, R at K R 3d, Kt at K Kt sq; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 5th, and K 3d.

Black: K at K Kt 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th and 6th, K B 3d, and K 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 366.—By Mr. C. E. RANKEN.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, R at K 3d, R at K 4th, Kt at Q 4th; Ps at K R 4th, K B 3d, K 2d, Q 3d, and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at K R 4th, K 4th, and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 367.—By the same.

White: K at K B 2d, R at K 5th, B at K Kt 3d, Kt at K B 4th; Ps at K 4th, Q 4th, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q 3d, B at Q B sq, Kt at Q Kt 2d; Ps at Q 2d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A majority of 15 votes in favour of a dividend of Three-and-a-Half per Cent., as proposed by the Directors, instead of an additional One per Cent., which had been moved as an amendment, was the result of the Bank ballot on Wednesday. In the financial article of last week the arguments of both parties were briefly noticed. The interval between the meeting and the ballot did not, however, pass without eliciting several new views of the question. By one party the constant addition to the Bank capital is strongly objected to, as being in opposition to the intentions, if not the letter of the charter; as an injustice, in compelling the present holders to forego a portion of their dividends in favour of future proprietors; as well as impolitic, from continued accumulations tending to render it so powerful as to exercise an overwhelming influence on the Money Market. On the other hand, it is urged that a reserve of one year should always be provided, to meet the possible losses of another, and that a bank cannot be too much strengthened for the public security. To this it may be replied, that no bank at its commencement can have a reserve; and as, after its accumulation, it can be only capital with another name, its probable effect may be to afford an undue confidence at the employment of the resources of the bank, by assisting in the promotion of extensive speculative transactions. The decision arrived at by the ballot is in favour of increasing the *rest*; but between this period and the next half-yearly meeting, there is little doubt that the subject will not only undergo much discussion, but the formation of some new principle for guarding the "recommendation" of a dividend will, with many other changes, be suggested to the proprietors by the Court of Directors themselves.

The Consol Market was very quiet during the early part of the week; Consols, on Monday, closing at 86½ to 86¾ for Account; opening at the same price on Tuesday, and closing at 86½ to 86¾ for Money and Time. Towards the close of Wednesday's market, a decline of about ¼ occurred; and on Thursday, the private correspondence from France and Germany was generally represented to be so full of doubt with regard to the future course of political events, that another decline in Consols was the consequence; the quotation being, 86½ to 86 for Money, and 86 to 86½ for the Account. Exchequer Bills have not undergone any variations worthy of notice; India Bonds also maintain about the price of the previous week. The closing quotations are—for Consols, 86½; India Bonds, under £1000, 32 pm; Consols for Account, Oct. 17, 86; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March 29 pm; Ditto, £1000, June 29 pm; Ditto, £500, June 29 pm; Ditto 500, March 31 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 29 pm.

The absence of animation in the English Market affected Foreign Securities, with the exception of Portuguese and Mexican Stocks. A communication from Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh, forwarding the copy of an order issued by the Minister of Finance to separate and pay over the 20 per cent. belonging to the bondholders out of the duties collected by the Americans since the ratification of the treaty of peace, had the effect of improving Mexican to 17, and it has since advanced to 17½. Portuguese Four per Cents have been done as high as 24, but have since declined. In the other securities no change of any moment has occurred, the registered quotations being, for Mexican Five per Cents, 17½; Portuguese Five per Cents, 70; Ditto, Four per Cent, 23; Spanish Five per Cent, 1840, 11½; Ditto, Passive, 2½; Ditto, Three per Cent, 23½.

Shares do not exhibit any symptoms of improvement in prices, although a meeting of the leading directors of the established lines, with a view to restore confidence, is spoken of. What means the directors have to produce this desirable result is not very readily to be seen. The present state of the Market will be seen by the following list of the registered bargains:—Caledonian, 20; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 2; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. D., 4½; Ditto, £18, E. and H., 3; Eastern Counties, 12½; Eastern Union, Class B (L. and B.), 17; East Lancashire, 15; Ditto, New, 4½; East Lincolnshire, 23½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 39; Great Northern, 4½; Great Western, 17; Ditto, Half Shares, 45; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent, 5; Leeds and Bradford, 90; London and Blackwall, 4; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 26½; Ditto, New, £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent, 4½; London and Greenwich, 8½; London and North-Western, 110; Ditto, New, 6; Ditto, Fifth, 4½; London and South-Western, 38½; Ditto, New, £50, 27; Midland, 82½; Ditto, £50 shares, 9½; North British, 17½; Ditto, Halves, 7½; Ditto, Quarters, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 1½; South-Eastern, No. 4, Thirds, 6½; South Wales, 10; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 27½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 25½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 13½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 13½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 6½; York and North Midland, 54; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 25½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5; Paris and Strasbourg, 1½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Although no great amount of business has been transacted, Consols were flat yesterday. The closing prices were—85½ to 86 for money, and 86 to 86½ for Account. Shares and Foreign Stocks did not materially vary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday have been but moderate, and of very middling quality. To-day the stands were rather scantily filled with samples of both red and white, the demand for which was far from active, at about stationary prices. Upwards of 23,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week, nevertheless the country buyers—whose attendance was large—purchased freely, and a good business was transacted, at extreme quotations. The best parcels of barley sold at full prices, but grinding and distilling sorts were 1s per quarter cheaper. The demand for malt was wholly confined to small parcels, at late rates. Notwithstanding the large importation of foreign oats the oat trade was tolerably steady, at previous quotations. In all other articles of grain, as well as flour and meal, next to nothing was doing.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4020; barley, 640; oats, 430. Irish: oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 23,470; barley, 10,950; oats, 27,610 quarters. Flour, 2330 sacks; malt, 1080 quarters. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4½ to 5½; ditto, white, 4½ to 5½; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4½ to 5½; ditto, white, 5½ to 6½; rye, 3½ to 4½; grinding barley, 2½ to 3½; distilling ditto, 3½ to 4½; malt, 3½ to 4½; rye, 3½ to 4½; Lincoln malt, 3½ to 4½; brown ditto, 4½ to 5½; Kingston and Ware, 6½ to 7½; Chevalier, 6½ to 7½; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2½ to 3½; potato ditto, 2½ to 3½; Youghal and Cork, black, 1½ to 2½; ditto, white, 2½ to 3½; tick beans, new, 3½ to 4½; tick, old, — to —; grey peas, 3½ to 4½; mangel, 3½ to 4½; white, 3½ to 4½; boilers, 4½ to 5½, per quarter. Town-made flour, 4½ to 5½; Suffolk, 4½ to 5½; 4½; Stockport and Yorkshire, 4½ to 5½ per 250 lbs. Foreign: Danzig wheat, — to —; white, — to —; barley, — to —; oats — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to — per quarter. Flour, American, 2½ to 3½ per barrel; Baltic, — to — per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Exceedingly little business has been transacted in this market, at barely stationary prices.

Lined.—The sowing, 5½ to 6½; Baltic, crushing, 4½ to 4½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4½ to 4½; Hempseed, 4½ to 4½ per quarter; Coriander, 1½ to 2½ per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 8½ to 10½; white ditto, 6½ to 9½. Tares, 3½ to 6½ per bushel. English Rapeseed, £34 to £36, per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £9 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 80s to 100s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, up to —. Foreign, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, — to — per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 5½s 4d; barley, 3½s 7d; oats, 2½s 1½d; rye, 3½s 0d; beans, 3½s 1½d; peas, 3½s 1½d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 5½s 7½d; barley, 3½s 4d; oats, 2½s 2d; rye, 3½s 4d; beans, 3½s 5d; peas, 3½s 9d.

Tea.—Several public sales have been held this week, and at which a fair average quantity of tea has been disposed of, at full prices. In the private contract market, exceedingly little is doing.

Sugar.—Rather large parcels of both raw and refined sugars, at very full prices. The imports continue on a liberal scale.

Coffee.—Our market is in a very sluggish state, but we have no material alteration to notice in value.

Rice.—This article commands very little attention; yet prices are mostly supported.

Provisions.—The price of butter is steady, at very full prices, although the stock is now nearly 50,000 firkins. Carlow, 7½s to 8½s; Carrick and Clonmel, 8½s to 9½s; Waterford, 7½s to 8½s; Cork, 8½s to 9½s; Limerick, 7½s to 8½s; and Sligo and Tralee, 7½s to 8½s per cwt. On board a good business is doing, at corresponding rates. The best parcels of foreign butter are a shade higher. Fine Friesland, 9½s to 9½s per cwt. The best parcels of bacon are selling at 6½s to 7½s per cwt; but all other kinds are neglected. Hams, lard, and cheese, as last advised.

Oils.—For home consumption the demand is steady, but for export next to nothing is doing.

Tallow.—P Y C on the spot is firm, at 47½d per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Chester Main, 14s; New Tansfield, 13s 6d; Eden Main, 16s; North Percy Hartley, 16s; Hetton, 17s 6d; Morrison, 14s 3d per ton.

Stocks.—Although our market is somewhat heavily supplied with most kinds of new hops, the demand for them has become more active, and prices have an upward tendency. The hops generally are of good colour, and bright. The duty is calculated at £205,000 to £210,000. In oils and yearlings next to nothing is doing;—Sussex pocketed, £2 8s to £2 10s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 12s to £3 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 15s to £3 0s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—With the exception of a few cows from abroad, the supply of beasts in to-day's market—which was by no means extensive—was the refuse of Monday, and of very middling quality. The weather being unfavourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was exceedingly dull, at almost nominal prices. The highest figure for the best Scots was only 3s 10d per 8lb. The numbers of sheep were on the decline. On the whole, the demand for that description of stock was steady, at the late depressed value. In lambs a moderate business was transacted, at about last week's quotations. Calves—the supply of which was large—were a very dull inquiry, at barely late rates. In pigs very few sales took place. Mutton was heavy, at from £13 to £17 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 8s, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime South Down, ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 3s 8d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 17s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 902; cows, 131; sheep and lambs, 5120; calves, 498; pigs, 380. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 391; sheep and lambs, 1400; calves, 253.

Neapote and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavily supplied with each kind of meat, the demand for which was in a very sluggish state, at dropping prices.

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

E. STONE, Margate, stationer. J. HOBKINSON, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, warehouseman. J. GOODMAN, William-street, Calcutta, India agent. J. VALLI, High Holborn, auctioneer. T. ANKRETT, Walsall, spur-manufacturer. S. WILSON, Hill-top, Staffordshire, draper. A. CONACHEL, Wakefield, Yorkshire, spirit-dealer. J. MOODY, Workson, Nottingham, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

A. McLELLAN, Glasgow, salmon-man. J. HENDERSON, Devon-side of Tullycruick, Clackmannan-shire, woolman. J. FISKEN, Blacklands, Glasgow, contractor. J. McNAUGHT, 11, South Street, Glasgow, provision-dealer. J. KEITH, Keith, merchant. A. LAWRIE, Glasgow, manufacturer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 27.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to the Rev. Augustus Blinds, Doctor in Divinity, the dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. John Anthony Cramer, late Dean thereof.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.
Royal Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry: J. M. Mowbray to be Cornet, vice Balliol.

BANKRUPTS.

C. HOWARD, Kingston, Surrey, and Great Tower-street, City, wine merchant. C. H. SWANN, Sandford, J. SWANN, Woolvercol, W. SWANN, Evesham, Oxfordshire, paper-makers. R. J. POPPLEWELL, Southampton, outfitter. J. BARNETT, T. HANCOCK, Conduit-street, Regent-street, ladies' boot and shoemakers. R. M. TOOGOOD, Cwm Brane, Monmouthshire, grocer. S. L. GASKELL, L. Conington, Cheshire, watchmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J. HAY, Harriesmaling, Denny, grazier. J. and J. RUSSELL, Pollokshaws, Renfrewshire, wrights.

BIRTHS.

September 21st, at Brighton, Mrs. John Drake, of a son.—At Ipswich, the lady of the Rev. George Murray, of a daughter.—The lady of the Rev. John Clay, Vicar of Stenham, of a son.—At Moreton Pinkney, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Bransby Aubrey, of a son.—At Collins, near Princes Risborough, Bucks, the lady of the Rev. W. J. Burgess, of a son.—At Worton Hall, near Isleworth, the lady of Major Inigo Jones, of a son.—At Peterley House, Missenden, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel N. Alves, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at Eccles, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., W. A. Ramsey, Esq., M.D., of Fleetwood, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Edward Connell, Esq., of Leat-square, Foulton, Manchester.—At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, the Rev. James Fisher, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, Curate of St. Mary's, to Ann Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Pecker Walter Butt, Esq., of Arle Court.—At Essendon Church, the Rev. Henry Dawson, Rector of Great Munden, Herts, to Anne, second daughter of the Hon. Baron Dunsinville, of Carnfield Place, Herts.—At Walcot Church, George Ramsey Maitland, Esq., brother of Sir Alexander Gibson Maitland, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Edinburgh, to Alice Anne, eldest daughter of the late Josiah Niblett, Madras Civil Service.—At Ballinmore House, Argyllshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Hagart, Hon. East India Company's Service, to Colina Susan, youngest daughter of the late Donald MacLachlan, of MacLachlan, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., Charles Lovett, Esq., of Lark Hall, Lambeth, in his 80th year, much regretted and respected by all his relatives and friends. He had never resided out of the parish during the whole of his long life, and had filled all the principal offices of the same with great zeal and integrity.—At Broadstairs, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Maxwell, G.B., and K.C.H., Colonel of the 31st West India Regiment, in the 74th year of his age.—At Portland Villa, Plymouth, Major George Wolfe, of the Royal Marine, in the 61st year of his age.—In Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, Emily, wife of W. Ward, Esq., formerly M.P. for the city of London, aged 66.—At Cheltenham, in his 61st year, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bennett Everest, late of the 6th Royals.

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.

The scheme of railways for Lancashire, as might be expected from its foremost position as a manufacturing county, is of a very complete and extensive character. Our present business is, however, with only a small portion of one of the principal lines—only eight miles in length—but presenting some of the chief "engineering difficulties" in the whole scheme. Such is the remaining link necessary to complete the line from Manchester to Preston, which has just been opened to the public.

The first portion of the line constructed, that from Manchester to Stubbins, four miles beyond Bury (with a branch to Rawtenstall), was opened two years ago; in August, 1846, a portion of the further end of the line, from Preston to Blackburn, was opened; a third part, being a continuation of the Rossendale branch, up the valley of the Irwell to Newchurch, was opened last November; and in May of the present year, a continuation of the Preston and Blackburn part, and bringing on the line to Accrington, six miles in length, was opened. The portion of the line just opened brings the line forward from Accrington to Stubbins, and thus connects the various portions of the line previously opened. The lines still to be finished, before the whole East Lancashire scheme is carried out, are—a line from Preston to Liverpool, *via* Ormskirk; and a railway branching out from this main line at Accrington to Burnley and Colne, at which last-named place it will join the Bradford and Leeds line, running through Skipton and Keighley to Leeds and Bradford.

The portion just completed has been a work of great labour; the lofty summit which it crosses being a spur or projection from the lofty mountainous ridge at Blackstone Edge; and which, stretching through almost the entire length of the kingdom, north and south, has been designated the "backbone" of England.

From Stubbins, the point where the line diverges from the portion of the railway from Manchester to Rawtenstall and Newchurch, it was originally intended to have ascended the chain of hills—the great barrier between the valleys of the Irwell and the Calder—by a shorter route, and with a much steeper gradient, 1 in 33—(the starting point fixed upon being then much further from Ramsbottom)—and to have worked the trains up and down by a stationary engine. The discovery, however, that locomotives could be made to work even heavy traffic up gradients of a much severer character than was contemplated a few years ago, determined the Directors upon another course—to commence the ascent at the more distant point indicated, and thus spread the incline over a greater space. Indeed, it now averages only 1 in 78, though the descent into Accrington over a short distance is nearly 1 in 40. At Stubbins the line diverges by a curve of about half a mile radius, and begins immediately to ascend the hill; the first portion of it being over a long bank commanding a view of the residence and works of T. Gregg, Esq., of Chadderton Mill—the villages of Edenfield, Shuttleworth, and the Stubbins print-works; whilst below is seen the village of Ramsbottom, where are clustered the extensive manufactories of the Messrs. Ashton and the Messrs. Grant. At Lumb we enter a deep cutting, and cross the river Irwell at Alderbottom by means of an elegant viaduct, consisting of bays, or openings, composed of timber framing resting on stone piers. The bridge carrying the old line of railway is nearly adjoining to this, but at a much less considerable elevation. We run alongside of the Rossendale line, indeed, on a high bank of about a quarter of a mile in length, and 30 feet above the level, leaving the paper-works of Messrs. Newbold and Park on the left; and again cross the river Irwell and part of the valley, on a substantial stone viaduct of nine arches, of 40 feet span each, and 13 feet rise, at an elevation of 70 feet above the river. This viaduct is succeeded by a heavy embankment, which terminates with the high lands just above the Irwell Vale Mill, and there it enters a deep cutting, diverging to the left, and finally leaving the valley of the Irwell. The deepest part of the cutting is spanned by a stone arch, which carries the public road over the line to the Ravenshore Mills.

The railway then crosses, by means of a skew viaduct of 31 arches, of 50 feet span, the ravine at the bottom of which runs the brawling, but useful stream called the Ogden. This viaduct is a striking structure, from the peculiarity of its romantic position, stretching across so as to fill up completely the chasm between the rocky sides of the river, close to which, in the works, was a quicksand 50 feet deep; into this, for a considerable time, the contractors threw earth at the rate of 1500 cubic yards per day—the largest quantity by one-third probably ever deposited on a similar space in one day—without any satisfactory result. This is succeeded by a much shallower cutting, of about half a mile in length, spanned by three occupation bridges, and crossing the turnpike from Bury to Haslingden on the level. We now arrive at the Helmshore Station. The permanent station is not yet quite completed, but promises to be a very tasteful little structure. The railway then skirts round the base of the hills, having the very extensive works of the Messrs. Turner on the left hand; and the Tenter Fields and bleaching grounds, &c., and Flax Moss House, the residence of W. Turner, Esq., on the right.

Along this portion of the line we encounter some bold, romantic scenery, in which the lofty peak of Musbury Tor is passed within a mile of its summit. Some of the mill property along this line is singularly picturesque; the eye catching occasional glimpses of mills in the most quiet and secluded nooks, seated deep in the clefts of the hills or ravines, where water-power can be turned to the best advantage; the steep banks on either side being sometimes luxuriantly wooded.

We still find ourselves crossing the valley of the River Ogden, and the reservoirs of the Helmshore Mills, on a vi

E A S T L A N C A S H I R E R A I L W A Y .



THE ALDERBOTTOM VIADUCT.

Preston, Ormskirk, and Liverpool; and on the other, to Burnley, Colne, Skipton, Bradford, and Leeds; and also forms a connexion by means of the line now opened with Bury and Manchester.

Looking back over the eight miles we have thus traversed, we may mention that the inclines from Accrington up to the summit are of three degrees, one of 1 in 40, another of 1 in 71 and a third of 1 in 110; and the powerful engines of

the Company are able to surmount these once-supposed-to-be-fatal impediments to progress with facility. The line into the station at Accrington joins the railway running from Black-



THE OGDEN VIADUCT.

burn to Burnley (and curving from a southern to a northern direction) with two forks; one of which runs into the Blackburn end of the station, and the other into the Burnley end, and to the front of the principal station.

The whole of the extraordinary works on this line have been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Perring; and they are believed to be of substantial and enduring character.

The portion of the line extending from Accrington to Burnley was opened a few days since.



ACCRINGTON.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

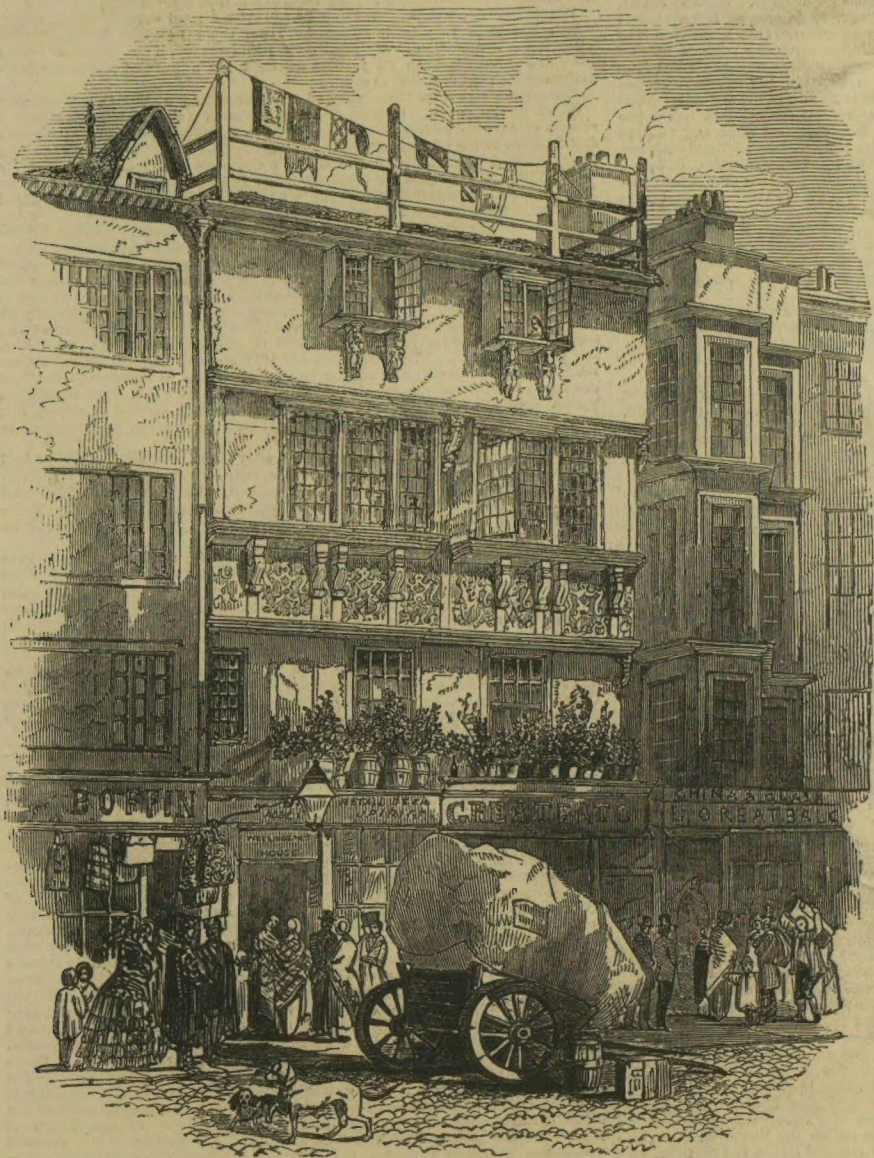
THE CROWN INN, OXFORD, WHERE SHAKSPERE "PUT UP."

This memorial of our great Dramatic Poet is of interest akin to that of the copy of the Chandos Portrait, in the present page.

The Crown Inn, Oxford, is an old decayed house, but probably was once an inn of some importance. It stands directly in the road from London to Stratford; and Aubrey (who lived near enough Shakspeare's time to be well enough informed in such matters) relates a pleasant piece of traditional gossip, that Shakspeare "was wont to go into Warwickshire once a year, and did commonly lye at the Crowne Tavern, in Oxford, where he was exceedingly respected." The house, in Shakspeare's time, was kept by Mr. and Mrs. D'Avenant, the father, it is thought, and certainly the mother, of Sir William D'Avenant, the poet. Shakspeare, however, is said to have been both his godfather and his father. "Now Sir William would sometimes, when he was a pleasant over a glass of wine, with his most intimate friends, say that it seemed to him that he wrote with the very spirit that Shakspeare wrote with, and was contented enough to be thought his son." Mrs. D'Avenant was a landlady of very light report; but "a very beautiful woman, and of a very good wit, and of conversation extremely agreeable;" and her husband was "a very grave and discreet citizen," who

like Shakspeare; and which Kneller, before 1692, copied and presented to glorious John Dryden—who repaid the painter with one of the best of his admirable epistles.

"The Chandos Shakspeare is a small portrait on canvass, 22 inches long by 18 broad. The face is thoughtful, the eyes are expressive, and the hair is of a brown black. The dress is black, with a white turn-over collar, the strings of which are loose. There is a small gold ring in the left ear. We have had an opportunity of inspecting it both before and after the sale, and in the very best light; and have no hesitation in saying that the copies we have seen of it are very far from like. It agrees in many respects—the short nose especially—with the Stratford bust; and is not more unlike the engraving before the first



THE CROWN INN, OXFORD.

looked better after his guests than the conduct of his wife. The tradition which Aubrey preserves does not rest solely, however, on his authority. "That notion," said Pope to Spence, "of Sir William D'Avenant being more than a poetical child only of Shakspeare, was common in town; and Sir William himself seemed fond of having it taken for truth."

Dates, which upset so many traditions, are in favour of the Davenant story, for the poet of "Gondibert," and the future poet laureate, was baptized in St. Martin's Church, Oxford, on the 3rd of March, 1605-6, and Shakspeare died on the 23rd of April, 1616. The poet's route from London to Oxford was by way of Uxbridge (famous for a treaty to no good purpose), by Beaconsfield (the birth-place and property of Waller) on to East Wickham, Stokingschurch, Thetisford, Whatley, and Oxford. At Oxford he passed a night: he would then go on by the way of Woodstock, Enstone, and Shipstone, over the Avon, by Clopton's bridge, to his native Stratford. On his right lay Charlecote, on his left the Collegiate church of Stratford, while before him was Henley Strutt (leading to Henley in Arden), the meadows about Ington, his mother's property, the woods of Welcombe, and the little hamlet or village of Shottery.

It will be seen from our engraving that the Crown Inn retains many characteristics of the age of Elizabeth and James I. In a large upper room, says Thomas Warton, describing the Crown Inn, "which seems to have been a sort of hall for entertaining a large company, or for accommodating (as was the custom) different parties alone, there was a bow window with three pieces of excellent stained glass." The Oxford visitor should make a point of seeing the Crown Inn.

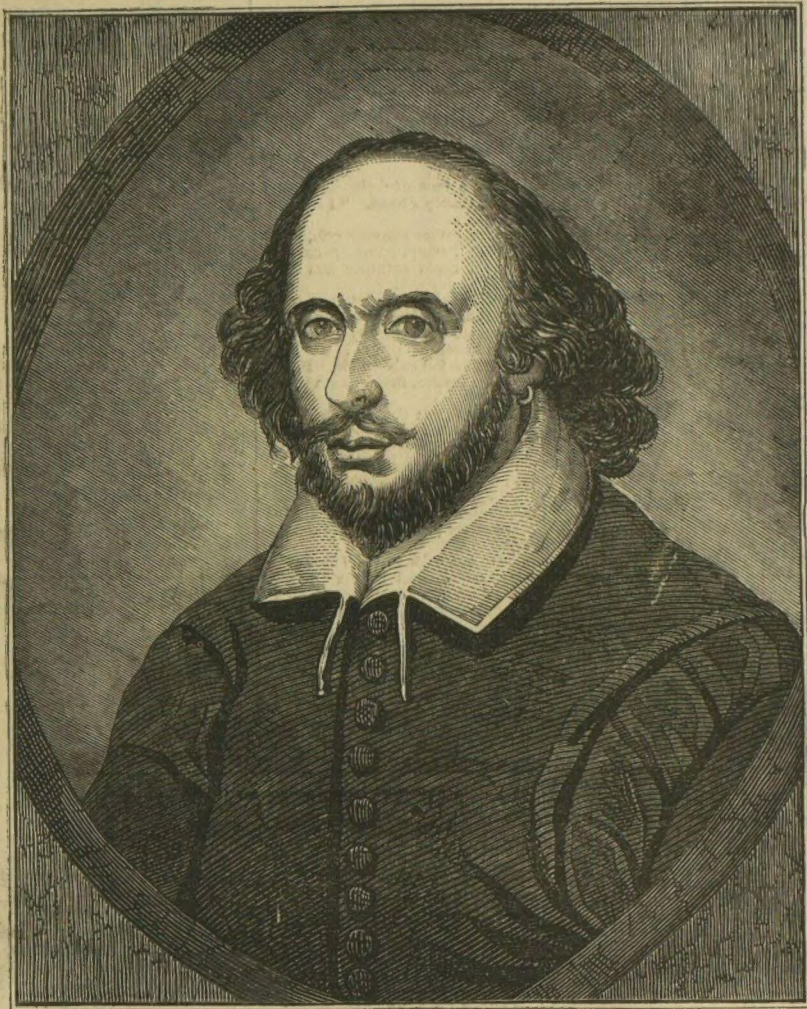
THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE.

We have engraved this far-famed picture, from a drawing, carefully made by one of our artists at Stowe, previous to the sale. The portrait has been very often engraved, but very rarely with accuracy. It has been purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere, for 355 guineas; and it will form, it is said, the gem of the Shakspeare closet, in the new Bridgewater House, which Mr. Barry is building for Lord Ellesmere in the Green Park.

We find in the *Athenæum* some interesting particulars of this picture. Its history is shortly this:—

"The Duke of Chandos obtained it by marriage with the daughter and heiress of a Mr. Nicholl, of Minchenden House, Southgate; Mr. Nicholl obtained it from a Mr. Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, who gave (the first and best) Mrs. Barry, the actress, as Old tells us, forty guineas for it. Mrs. Barry had it from Betterton, and Betterton had it from Sir William Davenant, who was a professed admirer of Shakspeare, and not unwilling to be thought his son. Davenant was born in 1605, and died in 1668; and Betterton (as every reader of Pepys will recollect) was the great actor belonging to the Duke's Theatre, of which Davenant was the patentee. The elder brother of Davenant (Parson Robert) had been heard to relate, as Aubrey informs us, that Shakspeare had often kissed Sir William when a boy.

"Davenant lived quite near enough to Shakspeare's time to have obtained a genuine portrait of the poet whom he admired—in an age, too, when the Shakspeare mania was not so strong as it is now. There is no doubt that this was the portrait which Davenant believed to be



THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE, DRAWN FROM THE PICTURE AT STOWE.

folio—or the Gerard Johnson bust on the Stratford monument—than Raeburn's Sir Walter Scott is unlike Sir Thomas Lawrence's—or West's Lord Byron unlike the better known portrait by Phillips. It has evidently been touched upon: the yellow oval that surrounds it has a look of Kneller's age. Sir Joshua Reynolds made a copy of it, not very like, it is said. Ozias Humphrey, R.A., in August, 1783, copied it in crayons for Malone; and from this crayon drawing, which we have not seen, prints of it have been made which are far from like. Henry Bone, R.A., made an enamel from it; and Mr. Charles Knight is in possession of the last copy which is said to have been made of it. None that we have seen, as we have said, are like; and, from what we have heard, from competent authorities, several of the copies have also missed the expression, which is both peculiar and good."

The opinion of the writer in the *Athenæum* is, that the Chandos pic-

ture is not the original for which Shakspeare sat; but a copy made for Sir William Davenant, from some known and acknowledged portrait of the poet.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(Continued from page 190.)

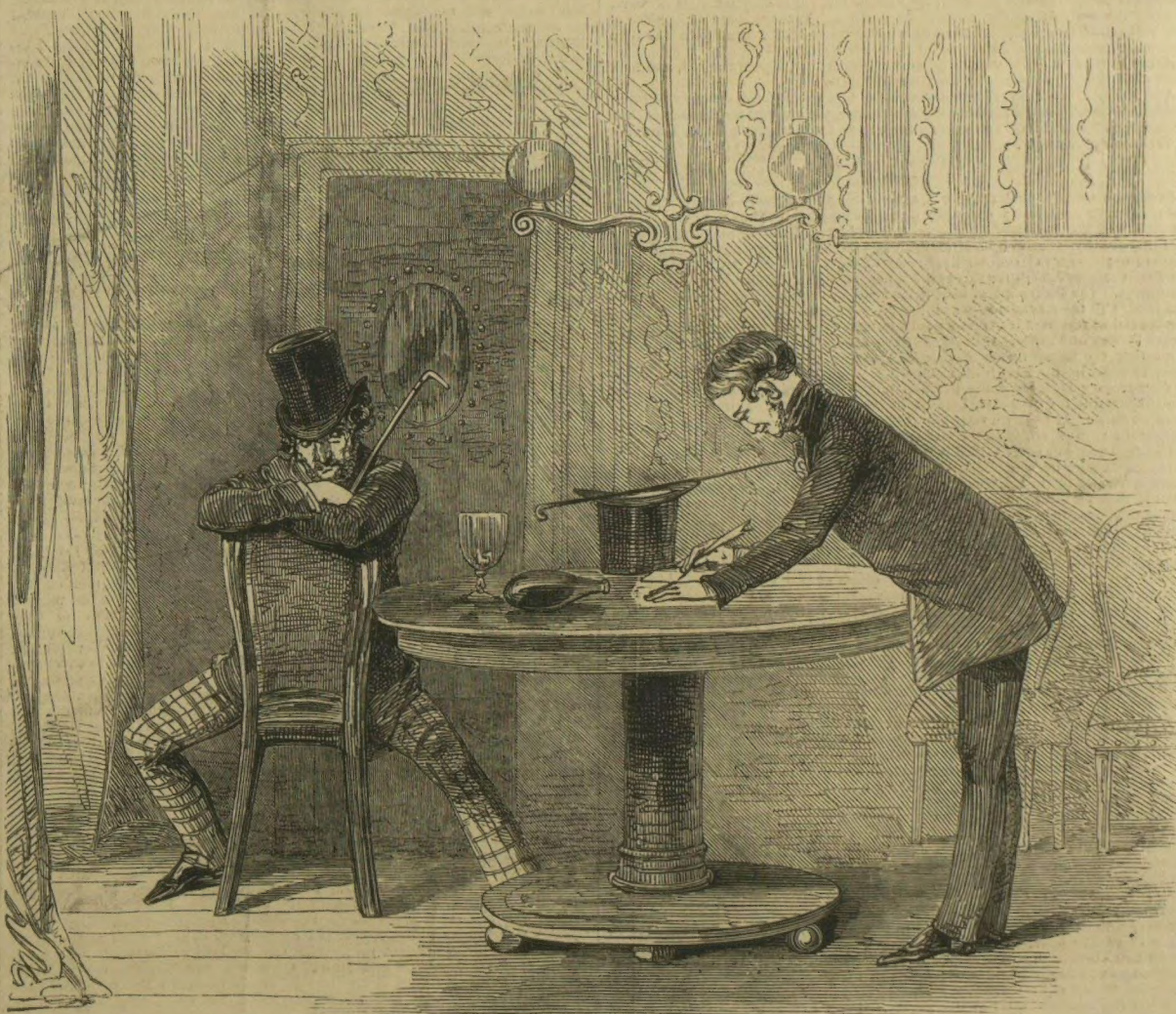
CHAPTER IV.—THE RENEWAL.

"So, Henry, I can now appreciate your motives for wishing me not to open your letters," said Mrs. Pursey, on her husband's return. "You see I have opened it," she added, as Henry took up Macfum's letter.

"And, pray, what discovery have you made, Madam?" asked the husband angrily.

"Read the letter—read it. I knew what Mr. Macfum was, long ago."

Pursey read the letter, folded it calmly, and seating himself with portentous deliberation, glanced indignantly at his wife. She met his look of anger with that provoking indifference which woman can so well assume when bent upon having the best of an argument; and the pair sat for some minutes in silence, presenting no very encouraging picture of that phantom so bruited about, and called "Wedded Bliss!" At length the husband's anger oozed out in speech, and a tart, connubial tiff ensued. Mr. Pursey failed in his attempt to exonerate his friend from any dishonest intention in the eyes of his wife; neither did he convince her that she had acted improperly in disobeying his injunctions as to the opening of his letters. Mrs. Pursey vouchsafed some truly feminine arguments in justification of her conduct. All she knew was that she had opened Mr. Macfum's letter, and that she should continue to open any letter that came to the house. As she had said before, she had



PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE RENEWAL.

her doubts, and he (Pursey) must not blame her if he was ruined by his fine friend.

Utterly forgetful of his wife's admonitions, and trusting implicitly in the sincerity of Macfum's friendship, Pursey betook himself to the place of appointment at the hour indicated in Macfum's letter. He found Macfum already there, and in a most desponding state of mind; and beside the dolorous Macfum sat Mr. Moss. The appearance of this latter personage was certainly not prepossessing; and indistinct ideas of his resemblance to the Jew attorneys painted by Dickens and others, floated before the mental vision of the unsophisticated youth. But a glance at Macfum reassured him. Pursey's heart swelled with pity, and with a hope that he had yet the power to relieve his friend. Yes, come what may, he would stand by Macfum, for he was a fine-hearted fellow.

"My dear boy, how are you?" said Macfum, in a tone of melancholy that would have thawed the coldest heart, as he grasped Pursey's hand. "I scarcely know how to meet you."

A minute observer might have detected a smile, or rather a savage grin, upon the oily features of Mr. Moss, as Macfum addressed Pursey. Pursey assured Macfum that he was quite ready to do anything that could extricate him from his trouble.

"Extricate Mr. Macfum!" interposed the Jew, with the demon-grin still upon his greasy features: "you are the acceptor of the bill, I believe; are you not?" "I am so," answered Pursey in an embarrassed tone, and naturally turning to Macfum for a solution of the attorney's mysterious words.

"Hang it, I shouldn't care a rap if the consequences fell only on me. But it is you, my dear boy—it is your being involved in the matter, that cuts me to the heart," said Macfum.

Still the attorney grinned, and could scarcely refrain from clapping his hands, in the hugeness of his approbation. Did he think he was at the theatre? Did he, for the moment, fancy himself in the pit, witnessing the performance of a clever actor?

"What's to be done," at length asked Pursey, anxious to be relieved from his alarm. To what extent am I involved?"

"Didn't you read the amount? Here is the bill—for one hundred pounds, sir; only a hundred," said the Jew, chuckling. "I dare say you will be glad to take it up for your friend, as the amount is not heavy."

"That is no affair of yours, Mr. Moss. You will not take it up, I know. I asked you here to see if we could come to some arrangement for the renewal of the bill. Your Jew's heart has no sympathy with a man's misfortunes. You'd thrust a writ into the clenched hand of a dying man—so utterly are you without any feeling beyond your sordid, grasping, insatiable love of sixty per cent. You may retire, Mr. Moss, to do your worst. And if there is any recollection that can sweeten a man's death-bed more than another, it is, that on all hands it is agreed that there are no attorneys beyond the grave."

Mr. Moss rose in obedience to the impressive exhortation of Mr. Macfum, and prepared to take his departure. The man's colourless face quivered with rage; but the spirit that repels an insult dwelt not in his breast. He contented himself with shaking his instrument of torture (the bill) before the friends; and growling between his teeth, "You had better be punctual," shuffled out of the room.

"Isn't it melancholy to be in the hands of such a miscreant?" said Macfum, when the attorney had effected his disappearance from their presence. "Doesn't it put one out of humour with human nature to see such utter animals, such grovelling brutes, crawl this earth, and with brazen impudence style themselves men. I've been talking to that fellow for the last two hours; I've put my case to him, talked to him as man to man; but no, sir, he didn't see any distress—couldn't bring himself to sympathise with my misfortune. He's an old lump of ugly granite—the most sightless and degraded piece of Nature's pottery it has ever been my misfortune to meet. Upon my word, Pursey, it does one's heart good to meet you after such a fellow."

"Come, how can I assist you in this matter? I haven't a sixpence at my command just now, so I fear I must be utterly powerless. I'll do anything in my power, but pray screen me from that Jew."

"My dear boy, you probably know that if I dishonour my bill, you are answerable for the amount."

"Good God, Macfum!" For the first time Henry trembled as to the issue of the matter. So secure had he felt in Macfum's management of the business, that it had never struck him that he, more than his friend, was in danger.

"Pray, don't alarm yourself, my dear Pursey," interrupted Macfum soothingly. "No harm shall come to you, depend upon it. I would lose my right hand rather than see you seathed in this matter. My honour is at stake—need I say more?"

"Pardon me, my dear Macfum. You can understand my alarm. A demand upon me for such a sum!"

"Recollect, Pursey, that there is no demand upon you for a farthing. I trust you do not intend to put forth a supposition prejudicial to my honour as a gentleman."

"I am the last man in the world to say aught to offend you, Macfum. On the contrary, I cannot express to you the earnestness of my desire to be of some service to you in this dilemma." Pursey was now perfectly reassured; he had not mistaken Macfum: Macfum was a fine fellow.

"I have no favour to ask of you, Pursey," said Macfum, somewhat coldly; "and, as it is getting late, and I have an appointment at seven, I must be going."

Pursey was touched at this sudden change in the manner of his friend, and now thoroughly ashamed of his own past fears. He insisted, therefore, upon detaining Macfum that he might thoroughly restore himself in his good opinion. Macfum reluctantly yielded to Pursey's entreaty.

"My dear Macfum," said the latter, with emotion, "I have, however unwillingly, wounded your feelings. We are friends of but short acquaintance, yet I trust that, nevertheless, we entertain for each other a regard not often won so suddenly. I must confess to you that you have awakened in me a strong friendship for you, and great admiration for your talents; and all I have to beg of you is, that in your need you will not withhold from me the pleasure of serving you to the utmost of my power. I see you embarrassed. As your friend, I ask you earnestly, can I serve you?"

"I must own, Pursey, that I felt hurt by some exclamations which escaped you a few minutes ago. But now I understand you, and, believe me, any past feeling of pique shall be forgotten. I will be equally candid with you, seeing that you are so truly my friend, and will at once own that you can serve me, and effectively. I would rather not, however, put you to the test, since your refusal must at once put an end to our acquaintance; inasmuch as it would imply want of confidence on your part in my honour."

"My dear fellow, I promise beforehand."

"Well, then, unsolicited by me, you consent to accept another bill to the amount of that previously accepted by you for me. It is only a matter of form, to delay the payment of the other three months. You see your acceptance of this will enable me to pay that due in a few days, so that I shall gain the time that must expire before the arrival of my remittance."

Henry at once assented to this plausible proposition, signed the bill, and took leave of his friend, without any misgiving at his heart.

And Macfum, who always persuaded Moss to cash his bills, on the assurance that his aristocratic acquaintance would rather pay the amount ten times over than see him (Macfum) locked up, wended his way to the Attorney's office, confident in the result of the visit.

(To be continued.)

STOPPAGE OF THE BI-MONTHLY MAIL *via* SOUTHAMPTON.—A memorial from the mercantile community of India, is on its way to, if it has not reached, the President of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the stoppage of the bi-monthly Southampton and Indian mail. The inconvenience complained of is the want of opportunity of sending duplicates of correspondence, and the danger of sending valuable enclosures through France, owing to the unsettled state of the Continent. The Indian army, also, is beginning to complain of the cessation of the mail. To the common soldier it has proved a cruel deprivation, for while he could send or receive a letter for a penny by way of Southampton, it costs elevenpence by way of France. Complaints have also been made from other quarters respecting the impediments thrown in the way of passengers who cross from Suez to India in the East India Company's steamers. It appears that in order to discourage passengers going to India in the above-mentioned steamers, they are subjected to every imaginable inconvenience on board. Some are obliged to sleep on deck. At Suez they are compelled to purchase everything they require during the voyage, owing to the want of accommodation on board.

CARSHALTON ACADEMY.—The Board of Ordnance have recently entered into arrangements for the use of the mansion lately occupied by Mr. Simeon, one of the magistrates of the Croydon bench; and it has undergone extensive alterations to fit it for the reception of 90 young gentlemen, who will have to undergo a preparatory course of trial in that establishment previous to their being admitted as gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich. The Rev. Dr. Andrews has been appointed head-master, with four teachers of mathematics, German, and other languages. The Carshalton Academy will be opened on Monday, October 2. As the object of this establishment has been misunderstood, it may be necessary to mention that it is not intended to supersede any of the present preparatory schools of instruction, as these establishments will still be required for instructing candidates for entering the Royal Military Academy; but instead of being passed direct, as formerly, the candidates will have to pass through a probationary period at Carshalton, under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, in order that none but well-conducted gentlemen will be allowed to enter as cadets at the Royal Military Academy. The Rev. Dr. Andrews will have to furnish his daily reports of the pupils under his charge to Major-General Parker, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, who will, with Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, examine them, and select from those in the Carshalton Academy a sufficient number to be recommended to the Master-General for admission as gentlemen cadets. The authorities at the Royal Military Academy will exercise no other authority at the Carshalton Academy.

FEMALE SERVANTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A private letter, dated Flinners-Flat, near Adelaide, South Australia, 28th February, 1848, states that the season which was about closing had been a very good one, but the scarcity of farm servants of both sexes, especially females, had been a serious drawback to farm operations. The writer, Mr. M'Harig, had offered as much as 10s. per week, with rations, for female servants, without being able to engage any; the consequence was, that out of 200 milch cows, he had been obliged, for a period of six weeks, to turn out between 30 and 40 every morning without milking them. His servants, he adds, were quite knocked up with being overworked, and the whole neighbourhood was in the same state. Eventually he engaged an ordinary seaman, a hardy Highlander, who had never milked a cow before. He, however, turned out remarkably well. Cheese was selling at 460 per ton, or 64d. per lb., and salt butter at 10d. per lb. Draft horses were in demand, and fetched as high as £40 each for good ones.

MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

We have received the prospectus of the arrangements for the winter campaign of 1848-49, at Covent-Garden Theatre. Mr. Bunn is once more in the field as manager of an English Opera-House, and presents himself in a more advantageous position than on any former occasion: for he has, in the first place, one of the finest theatres in Europe to accommodate the public; and, secondly, he will have scenic resources of an extent to enable him to produce an incomparable *mise en scène*. Mr. Bunn has done much for national opera in this country, and his programme exhibits his spirit, tact, and enterprise in the most favourable light. Five great lyric works are to be produced: a new semi-seria opera, by Balfe; a grand opera, by Wallace; an opera, founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Kennilworth," by Schira (the musical director); an English adaptation, by Lavenu, of Auber's "Haydée;" a dramatic version of Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night;" and the dramatising, by Planché, of a "celebrated musical work," the name of which is not given, but which we suspect to be by Beethoven. Here is operative novelty enough certainly for a five months' season; and with the standard *répertoire* which Mr. Bunn possesses, there will be ample attraction both for amateurs and artists. Three new ballets are promised: one, "The Amazons," now, under the title of "Nisida," attracting Paris at the Théâtre de la Nation, formerly the Académie Royale; one for Mdlle. Plunkett, and one for Mdlle. Maywood.

For the effective execution of the various entertainments, the company engaged is rich in celebrities and abilities. Mdlle. Nissen, who has sung in Italy, France, and Russia with distinguished success, has been engaged. She is a Swede by birth, and has sung in Italian with Grisi in Paris. Madame Stoltz, from the Grand Opera in Paris, is too well known to require an introduction; her advent on the English stage will indeed be an event. Miss Homer's return will be cordially welcomed as a singer of feeling and impulse; she is first on the list of our native *artistes*. A most interesting *début* will be that of Miss Wallace, the sister of the composer. She is to open the season, we understand, in "Maritana." Miss Messent and Miss Nelson in the secondary parts will be of value. Miss Bassano's appearance as a contralto, we look forward to with sincere pleasure. The contralto register is her natural voice, and we have always regretted that she forced her upper notes to acquire an artificial compass. The basses and baritones are H. Phillips, Borroni, Burdini, Whitworth, S. Jones, and H. Corri, from Dublin. We hope Mr. Bunn's expectation of Pischek's adhesion may be realised, as a first-rate basso is sadly wanted. In tenors, the manager is, however, immensely strong, having both Sims Reeves and Harrison. Mr. Barker will also be useful. Of Mr. Herbert we know as yet nothing. Mr. Land is chorus master; and Signor Schira, musical director. Augmented band and chorus are mentioned in the prospectus: too much attention cannot, in fact, be paid to these lyric attributes, for a growing feeling for the beauty of an *ensemble* has been latterly manifested.

As for ballet, the engagements are first-rate. MM. Barrez and Mazilier are the ballet-masters—both capital tacticians; and Mr. R. Barnett is under ballet-master. Amongst the *dansesurs* are Mdlle. Plunkett and Mdlle. Fuoco, now stars of the first magnitude in critical Paris. Mdlle. Maywood, the daughter of the late American actor and manager of that name, is destined to make a sensation, if she only dances as she did when she made her *début* in Paris at the Grand Opera. Petipa, Desplaces, Jules from the Scala, Paul, and the famed Durand, are amongst the male dancers. Pantomime and spectacle are evidently aimed at by Mr. Bunn, since he has secured the inimitable Payne, T. Matthews, the celebrated clown, Mr. Cormack, &c. Mr. G. Ellis is to be the stage director; Grievé and Telbin are the scene-painters; and Mr. Blamire the property-maker.

On the whole, the prospectus entitles Mr. Bunn to the support of the public: there is a great amount of talent to be turned to account; and he is too skilful and experienced a general not to make the most of his forces. The opening is announced for next Saturday, Oct. 7.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—We have received no official programme of the season, which is to begin on Monday next, with Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment," in which Miss Poole will make her first appearance at this establishment in her favourite part of *Maria*; but we understand English opera and adaptations of popular Continental works will be Mr. Maddox's aim, returning to the system which secured so greatly the first popularity of the Princess's Theatre. Mdlle. Nau, from the Grand Opera in Paris, has been engaged; as also Mdlle. de Boissy, her first appearance in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss are also engaged. Mr. Allen, Mr. Rafter, Mr. Travers, and Charles Braham are to be the tenors. Miss Harland, a pupil of Mr. Allen, is to make her *début* in "Lucia." Mr. Edward Loder is Musical Director, and has reorganised the orchestra and chorus, both departments having been placed on the most efficient scale. An English adaptation of Flotow's "Ame en Peine" is to be one of the earliest novelties; and a new opera, by Mr. Edward Loder, will be forthcoming after Christmas, as also an *opéra-ta* by the same composer, for Miss Poole. This operatic company is strong.

MR. LAVENU'S CONCERT.—Mr. Lavenu is a composer and violoncello performer, and concert speculator. He generally seizes the opportunity, after the close of the musical season, to get up a monster entertainment at such moderate prices as will command the attendance of the non-fashionable portion of the community. If Exeter Hall did not exhibit an overflow last Monday night, it was certainly very well filled considering the period of the year. Alonzi was the star, and she sang four times, beginning with the finale from "La Cenerentola," the rondo being encored; next singing in a duo, Rossini's "La Regata Veneziana;" then in Rossini's *coro* for treble voices, "La Carota;" afterwards in the cavatina from "Betty;" "In questo simplice," encored with enthusiasm; and finally giving the "Lucrezia Borgia" drinking song with such irresistible spirit as to secure a double encore, although she only complied with the first call. She was in good voice and spirits, after a fatiguing round in the provinces, and her reception was rapturous in the extreme. The remainder of the programme was sustained by our native *artistes*, namely, Mrs. Weiss, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Poole, Miss Lucombe, Miss Durlacher, Miss Miran, Messrs. Weiss and Machin. The most successful efforts were those of Miss Poole, in Mr. F. Romer's plaintive ballad, "They bid me never see him more," sung with simple and unaffected feeling, and which was asked for twice; the Misses Williams, in Mr. Holmes's duo, "The Swiss Maidens," also encored; Miss E. Lucombe, in Pacini's "I tuoi frequent palpiti," brilliantly given; and Miss Durlacher, in Balfe's song, "The merry Zingara," which received an *encore*. Miss Durlacher is a pupil of Balfe. She has a voice of extensive compass, and is promising. Miss Miran did not seem in spirits, and her organ has lost somewhat of its freshness. Miss Weiss, with a very fine voice, is distressingly uncertain in her intonation, and her style is defective. Miss Kate Loder performed two movements of Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto with ardour and intensity. There was a good orchestra, led by Blagrove, gleaned principally from the Royal Italian Opera, who played the "Oberon" and "William Tell" overtures with fire and energy, the final movement in the latter being repeated by general desire. Mr. Lavenu's *oeuvre*, "written expressly for the occasion," calls for no remark, for it has left no remembrance of its subjects nor of its treatment. His vocal gleanings from "Loretta" were much more entitled to notice. Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Lavenu conducted alternately; and the concert terminated at an early hour, albeit there were 28 pieces in the scheme.

TOUR OF MDLLE. LIND.—Mdlle. Lind sang on Saturday at a concert in Edinburgh, and on Monday appeared at the theatre with Roger, Bellotti, and F. Lablache, Balfe being the conductor. At the early part of October, she will appear in Italian opera in Dublin. The speculation has hitherto proved perfectly successful, although the prices are far beyond the ordinary scale in the provinces.

TOUR OF GRISI.—This tour began in Dublin, from August 29 to September 9, where eight Italian operas and one morning concert were given, supported by Grisi, Mdlle. Vera, Mario, Ciabatta, and Tagliafico. Four Italian operas were then given in Liverpool, from the 12th of September, with a concert at Manchester on the 13th, one at Newcastle on the 18th, Edinburgh on the 19th, Perth on the 20th, Hull on the 22nd, a morning concert at Harrogate and an evening one at Leeds on the 23rd, a concert at Shrewsbury on the 25th, at Birmingham on the 26th, at Leamington on the 27th, at Brighton on the 28th; last night (29th) at Greenwich; and this evening the tour will terminate at Northampton. Mario and Tagliafico, with Bened. C. as conductor, sang at all these concerts up to the 20th, when Ciabatta superseded Tagliafico, who has left to join the Italian *troupe* in St. Petersburg, comprising Salvi, Gardoni, Tamburini, Coletti, Tagliafico, Lavia, Mdlle. Frezzolini, Mdlle. Angri (the celebrated contralto), and Mdlle. Corbari.

ALBONI'S TOUR.—The tour of this popular contralto commenced at Brighton, on the 25th of August, with Salvi, Corbari, Ciabatta, and Osborne and Kuhe as pianists. The next day she sang at Ryde, at Benedict's concert, and on the 28th at Manchester, at the Gentlemen's Concert, with Chopin as pianist. On the following day she was at Liverpool; on the 30th at Carlisle; and on the 31st at Edinburgh. On the 1st of September at a concert in Glasgow; and on the 2nd, at another concert in Edinburgh. From the 4th to the 7th she sang at the Worcester Festival; on the 8th at Exeter; and Salvi and Mdlle. Corbari having left for St. Petersburg, were replaced by Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, with Lindsay Sloper as accompanist. On the 9th she was at Plymouth; and on the 11th at Reading. From the 12th to the 16th she sang at the Norwich Festival. On the 17th she was at Leamington; and on the 19th joined Grisi, Mario, and Tagliafico at a concert in Newcastle, and again on the 20th at Edinburgh. The last concert, which was given in the Music Hall, was attended by upwards of 2000 persons; and both Grisi, Alboni, and Mario created an extraordinary sensation. On the 22d Alboni sang at Cheltenham, on the 23d at Bristol, on the 24th at Bath, and on the 26th terminated her campaign at Exeter Hall.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—The first novelty at the Théâtre de la Nation will be Clapeson's new opera of "Jeannette Folle." Meyerbeer has arrived in Paris to commence the rehearsals of his "Prophète," in which Mdlle. Viardot and M. Roger will appear. Duprez is in excellent voice, and has been singing powerfully in the "Huguenots," with Mdlle. J. Liénée as *Valentine*. Mdlle. Nau was the *Marquise de Valois*, and Alizard *Marcel*. The Italian Opera will open on Tuesday, the 3rd of October, with "Nabucco" (Nino), sustained by Mdlle. Ronconi as *Abigaille*, and Ronconi as *Nabucco*. The other *artistes* are Mdlle. Persiani and Mdlle. Castellani, Angelina Bosio and Mdlle. Clari, Miss Houston (sister of the late Mdlle. Albertazzi), Mdlle. Bellini, Lablache, Morelli, Arnoldi, Luchesi, Bortas, Soldi, Dai Fiori, and B-mor-siglio. Signor Bazzoni is the Musical Director; M. Tilmont, Leader; and M. Dupin, Lessee.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres are recovering from their autumnal torpidity, for "the world" is about to come back to London. Luggage-laden cabs are seen departing from the wharves and termini, instead of going thereto. Folks who left town pale and jaded return ruddy and tanned; fires are hinted at towards evening, even in spite of the unwillingness to believe that the fine weather is really departing; Vauxhall announces its "positively last night," and the dry leaves whirl round the squares and down the areas. The "ladies and gentlemen" of the different playhouses are called together on certain days by advertisement, and the campaign of the winter amusements begins in earnest. The present week has been a tolerably active one. For the worshippers of Terpsichore two public ball-rooms have opened: one at the Adelaide Gallery, as during the last winter, with M. Laurent's splendid band; and the other at the Walhalla, in Leicester-square, which has been turned into an imitation of the Salle Valentino, in Paris, and has adopted its name. At each of these resorts the music is very excellent, and order and propriety enforced with commendable attention.

At the MARLYBONE, Mr. Hudson has been playing a round of Irish characters with great success to crowded houses; and a very clever farce, called "Irish Engagements," from the pen of Mr. Watts, the lessee, has been received with the greatest applause. Miss Villars, from the Princess' and Lyceum Theatres, has joined the company; and all kinds of novelties are in preparation.

The SURREY is approaching the termination of its present management, the last part of which has been tolerably successful. It has been taken for a period of several years by Mr. Shepherd, who will open it at Christmas with an entirely new company and new arrangements. It is Mr. Shepherd's intention to raise it to a level with the Porte St. Martin and Théâtre Historique of Paris. The first authors will be retained, and the pieces placed upon the stage in first-rate style. It is only by this means that the Surrey can be made to pay; under a liberal and intelligent management it must become a first-rate property.

The engagement of Mrs. Stirling has proved a good card for the OLYMPIC, which has been very fairly attended. True, there has been little counter-attraction; and additional exertions must now be made, if the manager wishes his establishment to keep its position amongst the numerous places of entertainment opening or about to open.

The arrangements for the novelty of a winter season at VAUXHALL are now shewn to the public. It is in contemplation to turn the Gardens into a species of Jardin d'Hiver—not altogether on so magnificent a scale as the costly floral palace in the Champs Elysées, but still superior to anything of the kind yet attempted in England. There will be a circus on the firework ground, for which Franconi's *troupe* have been retained; and the present rotunda will be fitted up as a refreshment-room. The walks—to be enclosed—will be bordered by views of the Overland Mail route, and edged with choice exotics.

The ADELPHI opened for the season on Wednesday evening. During the recess the house has been entirely redecorated, and otherwise improved under the judicious directions of Mr. Charles Manby, who first improved it from its state of extreme inconvenience a few years back. The convenience of the public has been studied anew. The seats in the dress-circle have been provided with backs; slate stairs have been placed to the lobby, and also where there was formerly an exceedingly hazardous ladder—for it was little better—conducting from that part of the house to the private boxes; and an admirable system of ventilation has been introduced. The decorations are very elegant. Muslin curtains have been hung to the boxes; the ceiling has been painted to represent a trellised dome; and the polychromatic style of ornament has been generally adopted on the proscenium and panels. A new drop-scene has been painted by Messrs. Pitt and Johnston, and altogether the house is now one of the most elegant in London.

A crowded audience assembled on Wednesday night, and all the old Adelphi favourites were warmly greeted as they appeared. The pieces of "Harvest Home," and "Going to the Derby," were played, with their usual effect; and "God save the Queen" was sung by the entire company. Altogether, if the "first blow is half the battle," the Adelphi management has commenced its campaign in a vigorous and spirited manner.

Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam will not join the company at the elegant LYCEUM for some little time, in consequence of a most successful tour they are making through the provinces, having engagements yet unfulfilled at Hull and Leeds, after visiting Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool. At all of these places not the slightest symptom of the "decline of the drama" is apparent; indeed, here, as in London and everywhere else, whenever there is anything or anybody really amusing or worth seeing, people will always go.

Mr. Leigh Murray takes his benefit at the OLYMPIC on Monday, when he will play *Claude Melnotte* to Mrs. Stirling's *Pauline Deschappelles*, in "The Lady of Lyons." This promises to be an interesting performance, and will be certain to attract a good house. "The Man without a Head," and "His First Champagne," will follow.

Mr. Davenport and Mrs. Mowatt commence an engagement at the MARLYBONE next week; and they will be succeeded by Mr. T. P. Cooke.

The HAYMARKET opens on the 11th, and the PRINCESS' on Monday evening next; so that in another week all the theatres, with the exception of the two large ones, will be in full activity.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre, which, in addition to substantial repairs, which have, we believe, delayed its opening, has been thoroughly cleaned and redecorated, commenced its season on Wednesday evening with Shakespeare's noble tragedy of "Coriolanus." The friends of the legitimate drama mustered in great force upon the occasion, and each favourite *artiste* was greeted with warm enthusiasm, whilst the attentive silence to which the noisy and crowded pit and gallery were hushed on the rising of the curtain, shewed that the great dramatist, in this his "Elba," still holds his sway over willing and worshipping subjects. Mr. Charles Kemble was present, and certainly never, with the exception of its revival during Mr. Macready's management of Covent-Garden, can he, during his long career, have witnessed the production of this play with anything like the good general effect produced at little suburban Sadler's Wells. The turbulence of that many-headed monster, the mob—the pomp of war—the rude magnificence of republican Rome—the heath of *Aufidius* glowing beneath the protection of tutelary deities—the train of weeping matrons in solemn black threading their way through crowds of soldiers, and the sudden outbreak of rage which causes the destruction of the noble Roman, were all made as perceptible to the eye of the humblest artizan in the gallery as to the imagination of the student. Mr. Phelps's *Coriolanus*, although well read and carefully acted, was perhaps deficient in that noble scorn which should mark the bearing of *Caius Marcius*; and Miss Glynn lacked the matronly and dignified bearing that *Voluntia* demands in representation; yet the whole piece, down to the subordinate characters, bore marks of the most careful superintendence, producing a satisfactory result. Though he can no longer witness their performance at the large theatres, no thorough play-goer need blush for the mode in which the works of our great dramatist are produced at Sadler's Wells. Amidst much that was good in the acting, we cannot refrain from mentioning specially the *Menenius* of Mr. A. Young—one of the best representatives of old men that the stage now possesses.

THE WEATHER.

During the first two days the weather was fine, particularly on Friday, when the reading of the thermometer attained the unusual height of 80°·5, and the day was hot. From Saturday the sky has been almost continuously covered by cloud, and a good deal of rain has fallen. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was for the most part free from cloud; the air was generally in a calm state, and the average temperature of the air was 58°·4. Friday, the sky was principally cloudless; many flashes of lightning were seen in the S.W. at night, and a severe thunder-storm took place in Devonshire: the direction of the wind was E.N.E., but it was very light; the average temperature of the air was 59°·4. Saturday, the sky was chiefly overcast, and at times rain was falling; the direction of the wind was E.N.E. at the former part of the day, and it was S. at the latter part, and the average temperature of the air was 60°. Sunday, rain was falling continually during the morning, and the sky was overcast, with the exception of a short time in the evening; the direction of the wind was S.S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 62°. Monday, the sky was for the most part covered by cloud till the evening; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 60°·3. Tuesday, the sky was overcast all day; the direction of the wind was E., and rain was falling almost continually. The average temperature was 59°·5. Wednesday the sky was overcast all day, and the average temperature of the air was 60°; and that for the week ending this day was 60°·8.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday, Sept. 21,	the highest during the day was 73°·4 deg., and the lowest was 43 deg.	
Friday, Sept. 22,	80°·5	38°·4
Saturday, Sept. 23,	67	53
Sunday, Sept. 24,	66	58
Monday, Sept. 25,	69°·4	63
Tuesday, Sept. 26,	62	57
Wednesday, Sept. 27,	60°·3	55
Blackheath, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1848.		J. G.

THE ABERGAVENNY EISTEDDFOD.—The Welsh weavers in the district of Guent and Morgannwg are, we understand, working night and day to fulfil the extra orders which are occasioned by the near approach of the Abergavenny Eisteddfod, as every Cymro and Cymraes endeavours to have something new in the native manufacture of the country for that national festival; and it is said that some beautiful specimens in colour and texture have already issued from the loom, to decorate the fair forms of some of the most distinguished ladies of the Principality, who intend honouring this national festival with their presence. We have also heard that the orders for hats exceed those on any former occasion. Some are adorned with black plumes, after the manner of Glyn Nodd; others with a band and tuft; and others with the pointed crown and broad brim of Cardigan, which is particularly becoming and picturesque. The award of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's literary prize will render this meeting especially interesting.

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MISS POOLE'S NEW SONG, "They bid



LOWESTOFF HARBOUR, WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS.

LOWESTOFF HARBOUR.

THE extensive improvement of this Haven was commenced in the spring of 1846; the plan being to construct a new Harbour, on a grand scale, and in connexion with it a railway joining the Norfolk line at Reedham; thus form-

ing railway communication between the Harbour and all parts of England—a communication which will soon be extended throughout Scotland.

The Act for improving the Harbour and forming the railway was passed in the early part of 1845. Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder were appointed the engineers in chief, Mr. Hodges the resident engineer, and Mr. S. M. Peto the

general contractor. In the enterprise of Mr. Peto originated this great work: having purchased the harbour and navigation in 1844, he, with other gentlemen, chiefly in the neighbourhood, formed for the above purpose a company, with a capital of £200,000.

The new Harbour of Refuge is formed by two immense piers, extending for 1300 feet into the sea, enclosing the old harbour, and an area of 20 acres. The width between the piers, and consequently of the Harbour, is 800 feet, and the average depth of water in it is 20 feet. The old entrance within the piers will be cleared away up to the stone-work, so that there will be a spacious basin, large enough to accommodate 600 or 700 vessels. The piers consist of a stupendous timberframe-work, on each side of the Harbour, 14 feet high above the water, and 30 feet in width; filled up with immense blocks of stone, from one to six tons in weight, and the sides present a solid mass of masonry.

As the thousands of tons of stones required have to be brought from a great distance, in vessels, the filling-in with stone goes on slowly. When this work is completed, a platform or flooring of four-inch planking will be made on the top of each pier.

The north pier, after extending straight out east for 700 feet, bends to the south-east for 300 feet, and then bends again to the south for 300 feet more; making in all 1300 feet. This pier is intended entirely for business, and a double tramway has been laid along it, with a large turning-table at each bend.

The south pier extends from the shore for 1300 feet, straight out into the sea, and is intended for a grand promenade. The head of each pier is circular, and 60 feet in diameter. Lighthouses have been erected in the centre of the circle at the head of each pier; and at night a brilliant red light is exhibited.

The entrance to the harbour between the two piers is towards the south-east; it is 160 feet wide, with a depth of 21 feet at low water.

Beyond the south pier, in Kirkley, a sea wall and towers of flint and stone, and at the back of it a broad embankment, are in course of formation for an esplanade, which will be a quarter of a mile in length and 25 feet wide, and will afford a splendid view of the sea.

The inner harbour has been dredged to a depth of fourteen feet in the channel, at low water, and this dredging will be extended up to Mutford-bridge. The New Cut and a part of Lake Lothing have been dredged, and the navigation has been thereby considerably improved. There is from ten to twenty feet water through Lake Lothing, and the Waveney to the New Cut, in which the water is about eight feet deep, while over Burgh Flats and Breydon there is not half that depth. The new wharfing, the various buildings, the offices, engine-houses, workshops, coke-ovens, warehouses, stations, &c., and about half a dozen lines of railway branching from the piers, on the north side of the inner harbour, occupy a space of about sixty acres.

Altogether, this improvement will present one of the finest combinations of railway and sea communication in the country.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE fetes given in Paris by the members of the Executive Government have provided *la mode* with a new opportunity for displaying itself. The evening *toilettes* have not yet experienced any remarkable change, the season not being sufficiently advanced to cause light muslins and other transparent summer tissues to be abandoned; but October demands warmer *toilettes* for town, so that taffetas and *gros de Naples* are set aside, and *poult de soie*, levantines, satins, and velvets begin to replace them; and dresses of *Cachemire Bége* are extremely admired for *négligé*. This is a mixed stuff, rather darker than *cérus* (unbleached linen) *souple*, warm, and thick. Five yards suffice for a woman of middle height; for two breadths and a half give a proper fullness to the skirt, which must be lined, and the bodice be made tight. These dresses are trimmed with buttons, galoon, or sarsenet ribbon about three-quarters of an inch wide; this ribbon is edged on each side with chain gimp or braid of the same colour: this trimming is quite novel; and the same ornament is added to the cuffs of the sleeves. For the autumn, plaid poplins, usually chestnut and white, are very *distingués*: capes turned back suit admirably for this stuff, which is stiff, and makes charming dresses.

Velvet cloaks re-appear; they are made with large *revers* from the shoulders to the waist. These capes are covered with embroidery, interlaced *couleur sur couleur*. There are also beautiful cloaks for the autumn, made of *couleur bois*, cut on the cross, like the ancient *crispins*; and two plaits are formed on the shoulders. The collar is surrounded with rather wide galoon of the same colour and the front is trimmed with eight rows, alike on each side. These *galons* are placed *en pyramides*, that is to say, gradually wider. The colour, the cut, and fashion of this garment are simple, and adapted to a young person.

The Engraving represents two ladies in full dress for the afternoon. The one has on a silk dress blue *Marie Louise*, with two deep furbelows of stuff like it; and plaited gimp ornaments the top of the flounces; the bodice, *à la Raphaël* having a *canzou* (a kind of cape) *Suisseuse*, trimmed with full Valenciennes round the neck. A Parisian *Rasaneek* in chestnut-coloured levantine covers this *toilette*. The Parisian *Rasaneek* is a kind of vest or *camisole*, hanging below the waist; the back is straight, and the sleeves are open with facings. The front is made either full or tight; many will be worn in velvet and satin this winter. It is a fashion which has arrived from Russia, but in that country they are lined with fur. A cap *d'Angleterre*, with bunches of ribbon pinned on.

The second costume is a peach-coloured dress, with three narrow flounces festooned at the top of a deep flounce from the knees; a bodice *à la vierge*; a tulle tucker; and a scarf-shawl, peach-coloured, trimmed with two frills, embroidered: bonnet *griseld*, is of peach-coloured crape, bordered with rolls of satin, and trimmed with pink marabouts in a bunch. Puffings of lace are gathered at the wrist. The parasol is pink, covered with white lace. This *toilette* is of exquisite elegance for visits of ceremony.

The gentleman has on a coat *veste campagnarde*, and boots *à revers*, according to the Polish fashion; also a cap, jockey-form; and his *montagnarde* is hung from one of the buttons on the front of his waistcoat.

THE JEWISH YEAR.—Thursday last was the commemoration of the Jewish new year, a day of great solemnity amongst the Jewish persuasion; and Saturday next, October 6, is the day of atonement, or White Fast, on which day no business whatever is transacted by any professing the Jewish faith.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.